



香港中華廠商聯合會
THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION
OF HONG KONG

1985-1986
ANNUAL REPORT



香港中華廠商聯合會
THE CHINESE MANUFACTURERS' ASSOCIATION OF HONG KONG

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委員會	Hong Kong Polytechnic	劉文輝	Committee
黃允湛	Mr. Herbert W.C. Wong	貿易諮詢委員會	Education Department
香港理工學院	Advisory Committee on	尹德勝	Trade Advisory Board
電機工程學顧問	Electrical Engineering		Mr. Paul T.S. Yin
委員會	Hong Kong Polytechnic	貿易標準諮詢委員會	Trading Standards Advisory
楊子剛	Mr. Paul T.K. Young	李澤培	Committee
香港理工學院	Advisory Committee on	(至1985.10)	Mr. J.P. Lee, JP
電子工程學顧問	Electronic Engineering	尹德勝	(Until 1985.10)
委員會	Hong Kong Polytechnic	(1986.3起)	Mr. Paul T.S. Yin
譚宗定 (至1985.11)	Mr. C.D. Tam (Until 1985.11)		(From 1986.3)
Mr. C.J. Durbridge	Mr. C.J. Durbridge	協議商品名稱及編號	Committee for the
香港理工學院	Advisory Committee on	制度執行委員會	Implementation of Harmonised
生產及工業工程學	Production and Industrial	盧潔儀	System
顧問委員會	Engineering	(至1985.12)	Miss Katherine K.Y. Lo
梁樹權	Hong Kong Polytechnic	陳晉樞	(Until 1985.12)
	Mr. W.K. Leung	(1986.2起)	Mr. Stanley Chan
香港理工學院	Advisory Committee on	香港貿易促進局	Hong Kong Trade
機械與輪機工程學	Mechanical and Marine	李澤培	Facilitation Council
顧問委員會	Engineering	(至1985.10)	Mr. J.P. Lee, JP
羅漫照	Hong Kong Polytechnic	陳晉樞	(Until 1985.10)
	Mr. Francis M.H. Law	(1986.2起)	Mr. Stanley Chan
			(From 1986.2)

香港付貨人委員會
洪克協
(至1985・9)
陳永祺
(1986・1起)

Hong Kong Shippers' Council
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung
(Until 1985.9)
Mr. Chan Wing Kee
(From 1986.1)

工商社團聯席委員會
李澤培
(至1985・10)
雷康侯
(1986・1起)

Joint Associations' Committee
for Trade and Industry
Mr. J.P. Lee, JP
(Until 1985.10)
Mr. Philip K.H. Lai, JP
(From 1986.1)

簽證協調委員會
盧潔儀
(至1985・12)
陳晉樑
(1986・2起)

Certification Co-ordination
Committee
Miss Katherine K.Y. Lo
(Until 1985.12)
Mr. Stanley Chan
(From 1986.2)

香港玩具及禮品
展覽會籌備委員會
李漢忠

1986 Hong Kong Electronics
Fair
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

1986 Hong Kong Gift and
Houseware Fair
Mr. L.K. Lun

1986 Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair
Organizing Committee
Mr. H.T. Lee

1986 Hong Kong Electronics
Fair
Mr. Peter H.H. Hung

1986 Hong Kong Gift and
Houseware Fair
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Houseware Fair
Mr. L.K. Lun

1986 Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair
Organizing Committee
Mr. H.T. Lee

工業

修訂僱員賠償條例的建議

一九八六年二月，勞工處知會勞工顧問委員會，謂當局正在草擬一份修訂僱員賠償條例第十七B條的法案。一九八六年六月十三日，政府應報公佈上述僱員賠償（修訂）法案。該項法案建議將上述條例的賠償範圍，從「損傷之真實情況」一項，擴大為「損傷之真實情況及其後之惡化」。根據該項修訂建議，一名受傷僱員倘在不知情或誤解所受損傷真實情況及其後惡化的情況下，與僱主訂立賠償協議，該名僱員可向地方法院申請重新評定應得的賠償。

鑑於該項法案可能影響僱主負擔，且因當局事前並無進行充分諮詢，勞資關係僱主聯席委員會（包括本會、香港工業總會、香港總商會及香港僱主聯會）於一九八六年七月八日去函行政、立法兩局非官守議員辦事處，反對該項法案。結果，當局押後該項法案在立法局二讀及三讀的程序，並交由勞工顧問委員會考慮。

修改僱傭條例「連續性契約」定義

根據僱傭條例，凡僱員自某指定日期起為某僱主工作四週或以上，而每週最少工作三日，每日工作不少於六小時，則該僱傭契約屬於「連續性契約」，大部份法定的勞工權利，祇適用於按連續性契約工作的僱員。

為使每天工作少於六小時的僱員亦獲得法例保障，勞工處於一九八四年十月建議修訂「連續性契約」定義，將現行「四週一三日一六小時」的標準簡化為「四週一十八小時」。經過一九八五年十一月勞工顧問委員會首輪諮詢後，勞工處於一九八六年二月再向勞工顧問委員會提出修訂建議，包括將僱傭條例的「暫時停工」及「連續性契約」的定義刪一。

本會就勞工處的修訂建議作出詳細研究後，認為應堅持本會於一九八五年一月向勞工處提出的立場，即僱傭條例現行的「連續性契約」定義應維持不變。勞工顧問委員會於一九八六年四月舉行會議時，亦認為毋須修改法例，但宜鼓勵個別行業僱傭雙方互相協議，使並非按連續性契約受僱但與僱主維持固定僱傭關係的僱員，亦可獲得法定的福利保障。

建議管制扣除薪金的退休金計劃

現行法例並無管制退休金計劃（包括公積金、養老金、儲蓄計劃等），除非有關僱主希望根據稅務條例，使其供款部份獲得豁免稅項，則須受法例管制。為保障參予不受政府管制公積金計劃的僱員供款及權益，勞工處於一九

八六年二月建議修訂僱傭條例如下：

- 一、勞工處長可根據某項退休金計劃是否已獲稅務局長批准，以決定是否批准僱主扣除僱員工資作為對該項退休金計劃的供款。按現行政策，稅務局長不會批准容許僱主將基金投資在本身業務的退休金計劃。
 - 二、僱主如已獲准扣除僱員薪金作為退休金計劃供款，則需每年向勞工處長提交該項計劃賬目核數報告，而在停止該項計劃前，必須預先知會勞工處長。
 - 三、須在工場內張貼上述退休金計劃賬目核數報告，以便員工參閱。
 - 四、僱主或受託的退休金計劃管理人或機構每年須向個別供款僱員提交報告，列明該僱員的供款總數及累積利益。
 - 五、在公司內成立由僱傭雙方代表組成的小組，負責與管理退休金計劃者聯絡。該小組有權向管理人查詢退休金計劃的每年結算，或其他有關資料，但無權干預投資決定。
- 本會認為該建議可以保障僱員參予公積金的權益，因此表示同意。政府已對僱傭條例進行有關修訂。

修訂法例保障本港僱員在海外工作的建議

由於僱員賠償條例的管轄範圍只限於香港境內，當一名僱員在香港以外地區發生意外，而這僱員是受僱於香港註冊的機構，亦不會獲得該項條例的保障。為了補救該項條例的漏洞，勞工處建議擴大僱傭賠償條例的保障範圍，包括在香港以外地區受傷而符合下列條件的僱員：（一）他們的僱主在香港「設有辦事處」，及（二）他們未在其受傷地區根據當地法律獲得賠償。該項修訂不包括海外僱主經本地介紹人聘請的僱員。勞工處並建議在有關條例增訂一項條款，規定僱主必須為受僱在本地工作及在僱用期間需經常前往外地工作的僱員另外投購保險。

本會同意勞工處的建議。

一九八五空氣污染管制（修訂）規例

政府於一九八五年十一月就空氣污染管制（鍋爐、爐及煙囪）（裝置及更改）（修訂）規例及空氣污染管制（排煙之限制及量度）（修訂）規例徵詢本會意見。

該等規例附屬於空氣污染管制條例內，建議修訂的主要是屬於程序上及行政性質，前者旨在消除該等規例與空氣污染管制條例的不協

調，將燃料使用率十進化及修訂「認可建築師」及「合格工程師」的定義；後者旨在修改量度方法，使其實際及符合本港情況，並增加「噸」的定義。

本會經詳細研究後，對建議中的修訂全部同意。

水污染管制（一般）規例

水污染管制（一般）規例附屬於水污染管制條例內，根據該條例，在水質管制區內排出的污水，將以牌照及豁免方式管制。現時排出的污水，倘已根據適當程序通知當局，可獲豁免及繼續排出，但其每年總排出量、速度及溫度的增長則限於百分之三十。廠商在指定日期後始排出的工業污水，須預先向政府領取牌照許可。

自一九八五年初，政府在草擬該規例時不斷徵詢本會意見，並透過函件及會議方式解答本會提出的疑問。例如關於廠商須向政府提交的污水資料，本會表示一般廠商對該等資料並無詳細紀錄，政府若稱當局只要部份被接納及包括在規例內，例如將廠商申請續發牌照的限期由牌照期滿前九十日延遲至期滿前六十日，政府規定有關當局須考慮遲遲的申請。

該規例於一九八六年六月經行政局通過並在憲報刊登，政府現正計劃就該規例對工業的影響進行一項調查。本會將密切關注政府水污染管制政策日後的发展，並盡力協助廠商遵守有關條例及規例。



一九八五年會員年會朱照諭會長致辭。
President Lawrence Chu speaks at 1985 Annual General Meeting.

修訂電力供應條例及規例

政府自一九八四年初開始修訂電力供應條例及規例以來，本會與政府保持密切聯繫及反映工業界意見。政府於八五年擬就電力（案初步草案指引），電器裝置規例草案、建築（固定電器裝置工作守則草案及電器工程商與工人註冊規例初步草案指引），並徵詢本會意見。

本會就電力草案提交以下意見：

- 一、電力公司應在截斷電力供應前給予預先通知。
- 二、向機電工程署署長提出對電力公司上訴的費用，應只包括提出上訴人士本身的上訴費用。
- 三、機電工程署署長倘將一項上訴交回電力公司處理，電力公司須遵照機電工程署署長的指示處理該個案。
- 四、本會贊同政府提高電壓的建議，但應防止經常出現電壓驟然下降的情況。
- 五、安全標準只應適用於供本地使用及銷售的電器產品。
- 六、建議中觸犯條例的最高刑罰為罰款五萬元及入獄六個月，本會認為刑罰過於嚴厲應予放寬。

關於電器裝置規例及工作守則，本會一向認為應由政府或電力公司負責定期檢查電器裝置，而不應根據普通法由消費者保障其設備安全。並指出本港同時採用幾個國際電力標準，將引起混亂及技術上不協調，本會建議採用國際電工委員會標準為唯一認可標準。但政府在其答覆時表示，本會所指的情況並不會出現，因電力工人將顧及本地情況，而規例亦規定符合認可標準的保護性設備須予檢查及試驗，以確保適合在本港使用。

對於電力承建商及工作人員註冊規例，本會認為倘由於工程顧問設計錯誤而引致電器裝置違反條例及規例，應由該顧問公司負責，因承建商及工作人員只依照顧問的指示執行其工作。本會亦建議在規例生效前給予足夠的適應期，以避免電力承建商及工人遭遇困難。

鍋爐及壓力容器條例修訂建議

鍋爐及壓力容器條例，是管制壓力儀器的使用及操作，為使該條例更符合目前國際認可標準及慣例，政府建議作出重大修訂，並徵詢本會及其他工業團體意見。

建議的修訂如下：
一、將鍋爐及壓力容器登記處與鍋爐及壓力容器首席檢查主任的權力合而為一，改名為

鍋爐及壓力容器管理局，由勞工處處長負責。

- 二、條例內有管制燃油壓力容器的規定迄未執行，將予取銷，使壓力容器免受管制。
 - 三、建議不論儀器原產於何地，廠商在登記時均須呈交製造商證書及檢驗證書，並建議委任當局認可的機構負責檢查本地製造的儀器。
 - 四、條例內應規定製造、修理及檢驗該等儀器時採用的焊接工作守則及標準，作為廠商向當局註冊及申請批准使用該等儀器時的書面證明。
 - 五、倘儀器的效能良好證明書期滿時未能停止操作以供檢查，證書有效期得予延長，但只適用於特殊情況及一向具有安全紀錄的儀器。
 - 六、倘儀器未能在效能良好證明書有效期內及進行再檢查前安全地操作，當局可將證書有效期縮短。
 - 七、如果儀器未能符合有關規定，當局可下令減低儀器的最高工作壓力，或規定儀器在使用前及在效能良好證明書期滿時作檢查。
 - 八、逐步淘汰使用英制單位的儀器，規定所有在修訂條例生效後註冊的儀器須採用公制。
 - 九、在條例內以「認可工程標準或守則」代替「沿用之英國標準規格」。
 - 十、授權當局就鍋爐及壓力容器的裝配、製造及檢查等以工作守則形式向有關人士發出指示。
- 本會經詳細研究上述建議後，向政府提交下列意見：
- 一、本會同意政府將有關燃油壓力容器的管制予以取銷，但為確保安全，當局應規定所有被採用的燃油壓力容器均須符合安全標準。
 - 二、為防止委任檢查員濫用縮短效能良好證明書有效期的權力，建議檢查員在行使該項權力時，須同時提出縮短效能良好證明書有效期的原因。
 - 三、廠商應可自由選擇採用公制或英制零件，故政府不應立例規定廠家必須轉用公制零件，但可逐步勸喻廠商轉用公制零件。

修訂消防事務條例

一九八六年五月初，消防事務處就消防事務條例修訂的建議，諮詢本會意見。該項修訂建議目的，在使當局能更有效地控制火警危險及消除火警危險的程序，主要修訂建議如下：

- 一、凡阻塞走火通道，或緊鎖位於該等通道的出入口閘門，即屬違法。換言之，凡觸犯上述條款的人士，均會被直接檢控，而毋須經過「消除火警危險通知書」的程序。根據現行措施，消防處在發現火警危險後，首先會向有關負責人發出消除火警危險通知書，如在所規定的期限過後，有關的火警危險仍然存在，消防處才會採取檢控行動。
- 二、違犯阻塞走火通道或緊鎖有關閘門條款最高罰款二萬五千元，第二次或以後再犯最高罰款五萬元及監禁一年。該違例情況繼續存在者，每日罰款二千五百元。
- 三、當被告已被判決有罪後，假若火警危險仍然存在，消防處可向法庭申請一項「火警危險令」。違反該項法令將被判罰。
- 四、修訂法例生效前，將有一段寬限期及適當宣傳。
- 五、有關人士在接獲消除火警危險通知書後十二個月內，若引致或容許同樣的火警危險再次出現，即屬違法。在這種情形下，當局於進行檢控前，不會再發出第二張消防火警危險通知書。
- 六、授權消防處人員向被認為須對火警危險負責之人士索取姓名與地址，違反者罰款五千元。但這並不表示有關人士有罪或無罪。
- 七、將須為火警危險負責的人士範圍從現行的業主或租客，擴大至包括租客或負責人。本會原則上同意上述修訂建議，但認為消防處在採取法律行動前，應給予有關人士適當警告。

上述修訂建議於一九八六年六月政府憲報的消防（修訂）（第三號）條例草案內公佈。該草案與消防處所提修訂建議大致相同，但容許阻塞走火通道或緊鎖有關閘門情況繼續存在的罰款，則由每日二千五百元改為五千元。

售賣附有特別建築規定的工業用地

政府自一九七九年施行售賣工業用地政策，規定某類工業用地須附帶特別建築條件（分甲、乙、丙三類，例如樓底高度、樓面負荷力及提供小型單位等，以符合當時工業界對廠房的要求。後來由於小型工廠單位供過於求，政府在一九八三年已暫停執行甲項特別建築條件。且在另一項調查中，發現許多附有特別建築條件的工業用地在出價後仍未發展，故政府建議終止該項規定，並諮詢本會意見。

本會經詳細研究後，致函政府表示支持該項建議，並提出每年應檢討有關工業用地的需

要。此外，本會認為政府應放寬對沿岸工業用地的用途限制，使該等土地用途得由船塢及木材處理工廠改為貨倉或碼頭，以適應工業界在這方面的需求。

政府增加水費

政府於一九八六年初公佈，四月一日起增加水費百分之五。本會致函政府提出意見：一、自一九八二至一九八五年間，水費增幅達百分之六十六，而同期間通貨膨脹率為百分之廿三。本會要求政府解釋兩者間的差距。

政府答覆謂水費在一九七九至八二年間未有增加，而由一九八三年至一九八六年間，水費增幅為百分之七十四。實較全期的通貨膨脹率百分之八十五為低。

二、增加水費會加重須大量用水例如染整等行業的困難，由於該等行業是重要的支援工業，增加水費會引致紡織及製衣業成本上升，削弱競爭力。

三、本會重申過去建議，由政府施行大量水優惠計劃，而以用水量代替水費佔生產成本比例作為計算標準。但政府答覆謂目前不會考慮該項建議。

石油價格問題

國際石油價格自一九八五年十二月起開始下跌，而本港石油公司則遲遲未作相應降價，直至一九八六年三月一日才作第一次減價。由於本會認為石油公司的反應緩慢不但對本港工業不利，且對市民計有損，本會遂於三月八日向經濟司提交以下意見：

一、石油為本港工業，尤其是漂染印整業的重要能源。台灣及新加坡調低油價比本港較快，使兩地廠家可搶先減低生產成本及產品價格，港產品在國際市場的競爭力因而削弱。

二、石油價格對市民生計亦有重大影響，例如電力或供給汽車使用的電池或油渡等，都是日常生活所必需。

三、本港石油公司當政府宣佈加稅後，立即調高油價。但在原油價格下降時，則以等待新低價石油運抵本港為藉口延遲減價，難以令人信服，並使市民懷疑石油公司為謀取暴利，罔顧本港工業及公眾利益。

四、本會呼籲政府今後對油價更應關注，並督促本港各石油公司隨世界油價下降而迅速

調整售價。

政府在答覆本會之函件中，重申不予預油價政策，認為各主要石油產品供應商是在自由競爭市場經營，且行政、立法兩局非官守議員已成立專責小組，進一步研究本港的石油價格問題。

本年三月至七月間，本港石油價格曾下降六次，工業用柴油及工業用燃油價格分別下降百分之廿三及百分之四十四。

一九八六至八十七年度政府財政預算

財政司於一九八六年二月廿六日發表一九八六至八十七年度財政預算，本會在當天發表初步意見後，隨即成立專責小組對該預算案進行深入研究，並向政府提交以下意見：

一、預算案出現盈餘，表示政府既能控制公共支出，又能維持其服務及計劃的規模，值得讚許。

二、預算案以一個五年中期經濟預測為基礎，顯示政府有長遠計劃，並為工商業提供重要的社會經濟指標，使能策劃業務的發展，但政府應透露預測所根據的資料。

三、綜觀中國的限制入口及收緊外匯政策，海外貿易保護主義、鄰近地區工業帶來的競爭及廠商不願進行再投資等因素，財政司估計中的生產總值、出口及轉口增長似乎過於樂觀。

四、本會促請政府檢討對工業的傳統不干預政策，並制訂長遠的工業策略，包括促進產品研究及發展，而對這方面的支出給予免稅優待。政府亦應更有系統地促進科技轉移，如設立科技轉移中心或部門以統籌對這方面工作的研究。

五、港幣與美元的聯繫匯率應繼續維持，因疲弱的美元將提高歐洲及日本產品在美國市場的售價，間接使港貨更具競爭力，而入口原料價格的相對加幅，對製成品成本所佔出口價格比例較低，並未對本港出口造成重大影響。另一方面，港幣的相對弱勢亦有利旅遊業發展。

六、關於將直接稅率維持不變只增加非必須消費品的稅率，本會表示歡迎。並促請政府檢討其稅務政策，對直接稅及間接稅制訂一個公平及合理的比例。本會亦歡迎取消印花稅的建議，因此舉可鼓勵香港公司籌集資金，以供投資及發展業務。

據財政司答覆，謂政府會優先考慮將利得稅降低至百分之十七。

一九八五年稅務（修訂）（第四號）法案

一九八五年七月十九日，政府在憲報發表稅務（修訂）（第四號）法案，以對付避稅行為。其後行政、立法兩局非官守議員成立稅務檢討專責小組，深入研究該法案。本會聯同香港漂染印整業總會及香港食品委員會，聯合向該專責小組提交意見如下：

一、法案將使本港稅務偏離低稅率及簡易稅制。此外，法案假定了商人從事商業活動的動機是避稅，此實有違法律公義原則。故建議政府設立委員會，深入研究該法案，委員會成員應包括工商界代表。

二、法案賦予稅務局長處理避稅行為的權力過於廣泛，且就其決定進行申辯亦頗為困難，實有欠公允。為方便正常商業經營，政府應釐訂逃稅行為的明確定義，清楚界定稅務局長權力，同時應僅限高級官員處理涉嫌避稅行為的個案。

三、對於收購虧損中的公司，倘其收購動機是商業利益而非避稅，則應准許撇除虧損部份的稅項，稅務局長須負責證明某一收購行動是否以避稅為動機，倘有必要，應組成獨立評估委員會調查某一收購行動的目的。

四、法案擬撤銷租賃業務中租予海外承租人的器械折舊，各聯名團體均予贊同，惟建議在租賃業務中，倘租賃人及承租人均在香港經營，則不應取消折舊額，以免妨礙正常業務。

五、法案建議應付未付之負債項或欠款不得自當年年利潤中扣除，實與正常商業慣例不符，亦有違會計學原則。本會認為倘應付未付開支不可扣除，則在經營損益表內所有其他項目亦應僅以實際收支計帳。

六、法案中有關退休金計劃未經批准者不得免稅的條款，會引起退休福利受雙重徵稅，故應修訂為對未經批准的退休金計劃供款應可免稅，或在僱員日後領取退休福利時亦可免稅。

七、下列利息付款應在溢利稅中扣除：（甲）海外聯營或母公司向本港公司提供融資的債券所付利息。

（乙）聯營公司為本港公司發展業務而從外間籌措的貸款。

八、法案所訂追溯期並不公平，新法案只應針對法案生效後進行的商業交易。

該項法案經於一九八六年三月底立法局通過，而本會等三個團體所提的主要建議，除有關租賃業務之外，均獲採納。

過期未付立約債務利息權利問題

一九八六年一月，法律改革委員會成立小組委員會，就需否在本港對過期未付立約債務利息權利問題制訂法律及其內容進行研究。該委員會以問卷方式徵詢本會意見，經專責小組及常務會董會詳細研究，並彙集會員意見，向法律改革委員會提出下列各點：

一、債務人應在下列情況繳付利息：由於供應貨品及提供服務而導致過期未付的立約債務、過期未付的租金、過期尚未退還的按金、須以外幣支付而過期未付的立約債務

二、根據一項擔保規定而由擔保人代付的債項，祇應代還所擔保的債項金額，而不應包括債項利息。但在擔保人代債務人償還款項後，債務人應付利息予擔保人，該利息應由債權人向債務人要求自還款日起經過一段寬限期後起計。

三、利率應參照由香港銀行公會所訂最優惠貸款利率釐訂，以單利計算。

四、倘立約雙方已議定還款日期，應付利息時間以議定清還債項之日起計，至實際償付之日止；若無議定還款日期，則應由提出還款要求之日起計，至實際償付之日止。

五、如果一筆債項須由提出還款要求後才起計利息，則該項要求應該以書面方式提出，並列明所欠款額。

六、如果債務人是一間有限公司或合夥公司，債權人應將書面要求以郵遞方式寄付或派人親自將該項要求交到其註冊辦事處或其主要營業地址；如果對方是個人人士，債權人則須把該項要求遞交或郵寄到所知其最後地址或分寄其他有關地點。

七、債務人即使使在法庭判決前已償付所欠債務，仍應給付利息。

八、要求給付利息的權利應適用於小額錢債。

九、如果債項已由債務人或債權人轉讓予第三者，亦應給予利息。

十、有關給付利息責任的法例，應對蓄意或非蓄意而拖欠債務者有所區分。

十一、就應否對過期未付的立約債項收取利息，應由法庭酌情處理。

- 十二、借貸雙方應可協議扣除應收利息權利。
- 十三、如果立約利率高於法定利率，應該以後者為準；但合約雙方可自由決定採用較立約利率為低的利率。
- 十四、法庭應該具有權力，在以下情況使法定利息中止滋生：不公平及不合理情況、債務人已破產、因拖延付債而須進行法律行動。

非首長級公務員薪酬水平調查

政府決定於一九八六至八七財政年度，就首長級以下所有公務員的薪酬水平進行調查，確定非首長級公務員目前的薪酬，包括薪金及附帶福利，是否與私營機構僱員的薪酬大致相同。一九八六年四月，公務員薪俸及服務條件常務委員會就該項調查的範圍及進行方法諮詢本會意見。

本會重申過去立場如下：

- 一、為使該項調查能準確地反映私營機構的薪酬水平，本會建議調查對象不應只包括僱用一百名或以上員工的機構，更應包括僱用超過四十九名員工的機構。
- 二、薪俸常委會就公務員加薪作出建議時，應考慮公、私營部門在過去數年的加薪差距，以減小兩者的距離。
- 一九八六年四月底，薪俸常委會邀請本會派代表出席薪酬水平調查諮詢委員會，該諮詢委員會就薪酬水平調查有關事宜向薪俸常委會提供意見。本會應邀派呂明華博士為出席代表，該諮詢委員會自一九八六年六月二日舉行首次會議後，已先後召開六次會議，討論附帶福利評價報告書、顧問公司建議的職位評估與薪酬比較方法，及被選作薪酬比較的公務員職位清單。根據進行調查的日程，顧問公司將於一九八六年八月及十月進行調查，同年十二月完成，並將調查結果提交諮詢委員會考慮。

職業安全局工作小組報告書

一九八四年十一月，勞工顧問委員會轄下工業安全及預防意外委員會（工委會）成立工作小組，負責研究設立職業安全局的建議。該工作小組於一九八五年九月完成報告，建議上述組織名稱定為「香港職業安全及健康局」，並成為促進職業安全與健康的法定組織。該報告書並就職業安全局的宗旨與功能、地位、成員、組織架構及經濟來源提出建議。

本會早於一九七五年派員赴日本考察工業

安全後，首先倡議設立職業安全及健康的概念。直至一九八四年，工委會支持該項建議，並成立工作小組，研究建議詳情及實施事宜提出意見。

本會經詳細研究該報告書後，致函工委會申述意見，大致同意及歡迎該工作小組報告書的建議，但表達下列兩點：

- 一、由於從事工業生產的工人發生意外機會較大，本會認為工業應更獲重視，因此，職業安全局的成員中，工業界代表所佔比重應較非工業界為大。
- 二、由於職業安全與健康涉及政府、僱主及僱員三方面的責任，因此，由僱主獨力支持職業安全局經費的建議並不合理。本會建議職業安全局主要經費應來自政府資助，其餘則由按每宗根據僱員賠償條例呈報的個案徵費，及職業安全局按所開辦有關服務所收取的費用補足。

研討會與訓練課程

(甲)長期服務金講座

根據一九八六年一月一日生效的僱傭（修訂）條例，本港僱主若非因裁員理由而解僱員工，必須支付一項「長期服務金」。本會為協助會員了解該項新法例的影響，共舉辦了三次講解長期服務金的講座。首次講座於一九八六年三月一日舉行，由於報名參加者十分踴躍，向隅者眾，本會先後於三月八日及四月十二日再辦兩次講座。該等講座均由勞工處有關官員主講，闡釋長期服務金的規例，及解答參加者的問題，參加講座人數逾二百人次。

(乙)防火訓練課程

為協助會員認識有關防火的法例及措施，減低工場發生火警危險，本會於一九八五年十月一日至廿六日舉辦防火訓練課程。課程共分八節，內容廣泛，包括由勞工處及消防事務處執行的有關法例下僱主的責任，防火措施及火險有關保險等。參加課程的學員更有機會實習使用滅火筒。該項課程由上述政府部門的高級官員及保險業專業人士主講。

(丙)僱員賠償條例訓練課程

本會於一九八五年十一月五日至十二日舉辦僱員賠償條例訓練課程，課程共分三節，內容包括僱員賠償條例及有關保險，由勞工處官員及保險業專業人士主講。根據評估該項課程的意見調查，大部份學員均認為非常實用。

加拿大亞伯達商學獎學金

加拿大亞伯達省政府於一九八五年設立「國際商學獎學金計劃」，為本港工商界人士提供五名獎學金額，每名獎學金加幣九千元。該項獎學金計劃的目的，在鼓勵受獎者修讀加拿大彭夫高級管理學校課程，發展商業技能。由本會推薦的洪詠瑤女士為獲選人士之一，洪女士是本會會員冠華鏡廠有限公司行政秘書，乃經本會評審委員會在多名申請人中選出。洪女士自一九八六年二月二日至三月十四日，在亞伯達省彭夫高級管理學校修讀一項為期六週的商業管理課程。

該項獎學金透過亞伯達省政府委任負責亞太區事務的專員頒發。該專員自一九八一年派駐香港，代表處理該省在香港、中國、東南亞（包括澳洲及新西蘭）的商業事務，負責擴大欲在該等地區進行商業活動的亞伯達省商業機構的利益，鼓勵香港商界在該省投資等任務。此外，該專員亦與加拿大聯邦政府合作，協助欲在亞伯達省進行商業活動的香港居民移民該省。

香港漂染印整理業總會

香港漂染印整理業總會已成立兩年多，以促進同業的利益為宗旨。本會為該會提供秘書服務。

該會的代表性已逐漸獲政府及公眾所承認，目前該會派有代表出席基本法諮詢委員會、香港理工學院紡織及製衣學諮詢委員會、職業訓練局屬下紡織業訓練委員會。

過去一年，該會為維護漂染印整理業利益，曾就增加水費、油價問題及稅務（修訂）（第四號）草案等對該行業的影響，向政府及有關當局提供意見。

此外，為協助會員提高生產技術，於一九八五年九月組織赴歐考察團，觀摩當地的生產技術。並於一九八六年四月舉辦「如何控制工業用之天然氣、柴油及助燃劑燃燒」研討會，為會員提供有關知識。

該會現任主席為張宜振先生，屬下會員超過三十家。



加拿大加爾各利市市長率領代表團訪問本會。
Mr. R. Klein, Mayor of Calgary, Canada, and his delegates visit CMA.

貿易

對抗貿易保護主義

近年香港主要海外市場之保護主義日益高漲。本港政府有鑑於此，在八十五年十一月底成立「對抗貿易保護主義小組委員會」，由貿易署署長出任主席，檢討香港對抗保護主義工作。本會於八六年一月派員出席該委員會之諮詢會議，探討對抗貿易保護主義之工作方針。本會並成立「對抗貿易保護主義問題專家小組」，由雷康侯博士任該小組主任委員，就有關問題進行研究，以備反映本會意見。

本會對貿易促進活動的意見

一九八五年七月，政府核數署就香港貿易發展局財政結構及在時代轉變中香港商界對貿易促進活動的需求，來函徵詢本會意見。本會經研究後，提出下列意見：

- (一)由於本會未有進行調查，所以無從估計該需要多少貿易促進活動，以補私營部門在這方面的不足。
- (二)本會認為最重要的，是決定出入口評價稅的淨值屬於公帑抑或屬於香港貿易發展局的收入。倘該項稅收是公帑，政府則有權分配該稅收作不同用途，如根據該局已核准的預算撥款，其盈餘則可作其他貿易促進活動之用。此法將減低該局的財政靈活性，從而影響其效率。另一方面，倘該稅收是該局的收入，則該局有權分配該稅的用途。此舉雖然可以使該局更能靈活運作，但財政監察則較為鬆懈。不論該兩



雲南省經濟技術合作貿易代表團由副省長朱奎率領訪問本會。
Yunnan Economic & Technological Co-operation
Delegation meets CMA General Committee members.

項說法誰是誰非，本會認為該稅收應運作發展貿易之用。

- (三)第三項辦法是由政府、貿易發展局董事、及第三方面人士組成一特別委員會，專責分配稅收收益。
- (四)本會認為貿易發展局應檢討其收入狀況，加強對中、小型企業的服務。我們建議應委任獨立顧問，廣泛調查工商界對貿易促進活動的需求，從而向有關工商機構提出建議。

港口發展策略研究

一九八五年三月，香港布政司署經濟科邀請本會對貿易預測工作小組的研究發表意見。該工作小組的成立，是專為研究現在至公元二〇〇一年的香港海運和貿易展望。

本會贊成該小組所提建議，並表示以下意見：

- (一)由於一九八三年為貿易蓬勃的一年，而該小組以一九八三年為基線作貿易預測未免過高，未能充分反映本港一般貿易情況。
- (二)香港貿易前景與中國外貿發展有密切關係，故本會認為中國之現代化計劃，如廣州港口興建計劃，應被考慮。

電腦個人資料的保護

一九八五年四月，政府資料保護及隱私工作小組來函邀請本會對該小組的工作提供有關資料，是年七月本會答覆該小組所發出的問卷。

本會贊成制訂適當措施以保護電腦個人資料，免被誤用或濫用，而在制訂該等措施時，應顧及原來有關個人資料的真確性。

本會認為應制定有關公共及私人機構誤用或濫用個人資料的刑罰，以保障個人權利及自由。

本會認為「英國資料保護法案」所採用的八項原則大致上適用於香港，但儲存資料的時間，應在完成某項或幾項特定的合法用途後終止。

至於所提的幾項處理方法，本會認為自我制約和自願遵從較設立管制機構更為適合本港情況。

對於一九八四年「英國資料保護法案」摘要中所提的豁免，本會認為大致上可適用於香港。由於設立管制機構的方法不適用於本港，故「保護資料冊」不應被包括在豁免之內。

本會認為「不揭露規定」是可以接受的，但跨境資料交流的問題，則可能影響外國在本

港經營或投資。大體上，「英國資料保護法案」所述個人資料的定義是可以適用。

管制豁免條款的立法建議

香港法律改革委員會於一九八三年八月成立工作小組，研究香港是否需要制定法例，免除訂約人承擔合約內可剝條款所導致的後果，包括豁免或限制違反主要合約責任的條款。

一九八四年二月，本會曾對豁免條款的管制提出意見。一九八五年五月，該工作小組完成「不公平合約條款之工作文件」，本會對該文件表示如下意見：

- (一)本會原則上贊成一九七七年英國「不公平合約條款法案」作為制訂香港將來法例之基礎，同時亦建議參考國際慣例。
- (二)豁免條款應有根據，當考慮管制豁免條款時，必須尊重締約自由。
- (三)英國的不公平合約法案對於「業務」一詞含糊其詞，本會認為此詞須有明確定義。
- (四)本會希望了解排除某類合約，諸如保險合約、有關土地、證券、知識產權形成轉讓和權益的合約，及公司組成或解散的合約，列入管制的理由。
- (五)本會認為合約中所使用的語言，應被列入「合理」測驗標準之一，當然此點應視乎合約性質及個別情況而定。
- (六)由於管制豁免條款問題複雜，而且該問題對工商業很重要，本會建議該法案在推出之前，應給予機會被諮詢機構提出意見。

商業罪案審訊法案

本港近年發生之商業罪案日趨複雜，一九八四年七月，律政司建議以一名法官及數名商業裁判員代替現行陪審團制度。本會鑑於該項建議會引致不公平裁判，將危害香港司法制度，於一九八四年十二月致函律政司提出反對。但政府於一九八五年三月，將該項建議以草案形式在憲報刊登，而立法院亦成立特別委員會研究所涉及之問題。同年六月，本會聯同三十三個工商團體向行政立法兩局提交意見。

由於律政司意見與八六年初在英國發表之訛騙案審訊（羅斯基）委員會建議書所建議者頗為相似；故立法局特別委員會亦函邀本會對該建議書提出意見。本會經研究後，於八六年一月發表下列意見：

- 一、本會同意陪審團制度可能不是審訊複雜商業罪案最善方法，但由一名法官會同三名商業審裁員組成之審裁委員會，並未能保證或有證據顯示會比

現行制度更佳。

- 二、關於法官毋須對其裁決陳述理由之建議，倘當事人不知案件判決理由，試問如何進行上訴？

慣性推銷

一九八五年八月，政府經濟事務科就立法遏止一項稱為「慣性推銷」的欺詐性商業行為，徵詢本會對該問題的範圍及遏止辦法意見。本會經討論後，提出下列意見：

- (一)原則上，本會認為「慣性推銷」應受某種形式的管制。但為免對工商業造成不便，管制應限於貿易名錄或同類刊物，而不應延伸至一般貨品及服務。
- (二)郵政局條例涵蓋及發票與其他文件郵寄的規限，不包括其他傳遞方法，如專人傳遞。不過，即使修訂該法例以兼顧其他傳遞方法，亦可能造成不公平現象，因為受僱傳遞文件者，往往不知文件內容。所以該建議未必能有效地遏止「慣性推銷」。再者，違反郵政局條例第三十二條（一）戊段的刑罰過輕，恐未能產生阻嚇作用。
- (三)基於以上所述，本會建議政府參考英國一九七一年的「未經徵求的貨品及服務法例」，特別是第三節及其第二段，另行立法管制貿易名錄及刊登同類的「慣性推銷」手法。

分期付款購買（保護消費者）草案

一九八五年六月，經濟司函邀本會對修訂後的分期付款購買（保護消費者）草案發表意見，本會所提意見摘要如下：

法案應用（第五條款）

本會認為草案所訂的受保障貨品售價範圍，即二十萬港元，足以包括一般個人動產，應可接納。規模大的法人團體，在簽訂分期付款合約時有足夠的保護能力，倘法案能對中、小規模法人團體提供若干形式的保護更為理想。

「真正」年利率須於分期付款貨品廣告上說明（第三十五條第一節乙段）

由於草案修訂後要求「真正」的年利率須在分期付款合約內訂明，因此本會認為不一定需將該利率刊於有關貨品廣告上。

此外，本會重申在一九八四年十月五日所提意見。我們建議二手貨一詞應有明確的定義，並應將罰款二萬及入獄兩年的刑罰改為罰款五萬及入獄六個月。

小販政策檢討

一九八四年四月，市政局成立工作小組檢

討現行小販政策。該小組報告書於一九八五年十月發表。本會經研究該報告後提出下列五點意見：

- 一、小販亦為零售制度一環，對社會民生有一定貢獻；故本會認為對無牌小販應安置在街市或指定範圍內營業。
- 二、本會認為當局應嚴厲管制小販，避免無牌小販與其他零售商競爭。
- 三、報告書建議簽發小販牌照給目前約一萬七千名的無牌小販。但本會認為此建議會鼓勵更多人加入小販行業，影響製造業工源的供應。另外，本會建議所有小販牌照的收費，應接近相等於街市小型檔位的租值。
- 四、警方應協助一般事務隊加強管理及控制小販。
- 五、對老弱傷殘人士可酌量發小販牌照，俾能獨立謀生。至於資格方面，可與社會福利署及社會福利志願團體共同制訂。

產地來源證

自一九六七年以來，本會已獲香港政府授權根據國際簡化關稅手續協定簽發各類產地來源證。本會所簽發的證書均受法例保障，並獲世界各地海關承認。

一九八六年四月一日，貿易署為對本港製造織片的生產情況取得最新資料，及方便該署鑑證稱稱為港製織片的來源，對以織片製成的成衣，決定實施一項經修訂的產地來源證制度。貿易署為方便織片商適應該措施，特容許一段過渡期，新制度於一九八六年八月一日起正式執行。

貿易署為保存有關工廠就申領來源證在該署登記的最新記錄，於一九八四年實施一項新工廠登記制度。一九八六／八七年度之登記工作已於八六年六月開始。

關於普及特惠稅制度事宜，由一九八六年七月一日起，香港已不再獲列入新西蘭普及特惠稅制度內。但新西蘭已決定對若干從香港輸入的貨物，重新按照後進國家稅率徵稅。另一方面，美國海關在一九八六年六月九日宣佈，由同年七月九日起，對美國普及特惠稅表格甲所需文件實施一項新例。此新例撤銷須由外國政府簽發來源證的規定，但那些與美國海關訂有雙邊執行協議的受惠國家除外。貿易署將與美國海關進行雙邊執行協議，而本會已面請貿易署藉此與美國政府協商如何分配簽證責任，將目前低接受香港政府所簽發的產地來源證表格甲，改為同時接受五個政府認可簽發團體所簽發的（表格甲）。

由於美國入口紡織品來源新規則問題已暫

告一段落，本會與各工商團體於八四年轉為此問題而成立之工商聯席委員會，亦因此於八六年五月三十日解散。

過去一年，本會所接獲之產地來源證申請書數目顯著增加，今後仍繼續為廠商及出口商提供快捷及可靠的服務。本會簽發的來源證包括：

香港產地來源證	轉口貨品證
加工產品證	貨品轉載證
普及特惠稅來源證	適用於輸往奧地利、加拿大、芬蘭、日本、新西蘭、挪威及瑞士的貨品。

簽證轉案服務

自一九七九年本會即與美國駐港總領事館及加拿大駐港專員公署協議，安排會員簽證轉案服務，會員均樂於採用。

一九八六年二月，美國駐港總領事館被授權發出無限期簽證，該等簽證的有效期限與旅行證件期限相同。該領事館同意按本會會員個別情況，發出無限期簽證。另一方面，加拿大駐港專員公署亦對本會會員酌情發給多程簽證。

展覽會

為促進工商業發展，協助科技轉移，本會一向積極參與各項促進貿易活動。回顧過去一年，本會曾派代表出席一九八五年香港電子展覽會、一九八六年香港禮品及家庭用品展覽會及第十一屆香港玩具及禮品展覽會的籌備委員會。

本會亦贊助多個本港及海外展覽會，包括第四屆世界儀器研討會及國際貿易博覽會、第四屆工業器材展覽會、一九八五年香港交易會、亞洲工業展、第三屆香港國際食品展、第一屆亞洲製衣原料及配件展覽。

此外，並積極協助會員參與此等貿易促進活動。

新加坡工商業展覽會參觀團

八五年七月二十七日及八月四日，新加坡中華總商會在當地世界貿易中心舉辦新加坡工商業展覽會。本會為促進香港與亞太地區的貿易，加強本會與新加坡中華總商會的聯繫，決定予以支持，協助該會在港徵求參展商，獲得七家廠商參加。

本會亦於同年七月二十五日至二十八日組團前赴新加坡參觀該展覽會，團員共十人，由倪少傑副會長率領，此行除拜會新加坡中華總商會外，並參觀新加坡經濟發展局自動化應用中心及日本鋼鐵廠。

標準及發展

香港專利權制度

政府於一九八五年十月徵詢本會對香港現行專利權保障制度之意見，是否足以應付本港需求及是否需要進行改革。

本會經研究政府所提出的初步建議後，鑑於人力、物力方面限制，同意本港應繼續現行之專利權註冊制度，並認為可以擴大現有制度之註冊範圍，增加歐洲專利局註冊、中國專利局及其他國際性專利組織所簽發之專利權證書，以加強香港在國際保障知識產權的形象和地位。

關於本港建立小規模專利權制度的建議，本會原則上同意，但擴大的註冊制度需發展至某一階段，以便適當地推行雙層專利權制度。

本會支持保障知識產權

一九八五年一月，美國政府刊登美國聯邦登記局通告，邀請各界對海外國家因知識產權問題而造成對美國貿易及投資有不良影響的措施提出意見。本會與香港總商會、香港工業總會和香港中華總商會於一九八五年七月向美國政府遞交意見書。

由於美國當局認為世界性冒牌貨的生產，危害該國知識產權擁有者的利益，故收集資料作為八五年底修訂特惠稅制指定受惠國家資格時的參考，若被認為記錄不良的國家，將不再納入特惠稅制受惠計劃內。鑑於香港為受惠地區之一，因此上述四個團體決定向美國遞交意見，以表明香港致力保護知識產權的立場。

意見書中列明本港了解到若不遏止侵犯知識產權的行為，將會影響國際投資及技術交流。香港既遵守巴黎協議，亦反對及對抗任何侵犯知識產權的行為。

同時亦要求美國當局了解香港政府和私人機構分別通過立法和簽發產地來源證，以遏止商業性冒牌貨活動所作出的努力。內容指出若將香港與其他未能遏止冒牌貨活動的亞洲地區相提並論，實不公平，並請美國當局在檢討特惠稅制時，考慮香港的良好紀錄，盡量給予本港產品特惠優待。

一九八五年食物及藥劑（成份及標紙）（修訂）規例

關於建議預先包裝食物的標紙規例，經過多年的諮詢，終於在一九八五年八月通過，該規例將於一九八七年八月實施。

在食物及藥劑（成份及標紙）規例內增訂

第三附表，詳細規定凡預先包裝的食物，其標誌和標紙必須列明食物的名稱、成份、最低限度持久性、貯存或使用要則、重量和容量。該附表亦規定必須預先包裝的食物提供製造商和產地來源方面資料。同時，對標紙所用的文字，亦有所規定。

至於第三附表所訂有關標紙規定中可予豁免的若干食物項目，均列明於第四附表中。

為使會員進一步了解該規例，本會於一九八六年三月安排有關行業代表與文康市政科人員舉行會議，會議由食品標籤工作小組主席梁家爵博士主持。

管制礦泉水

一九八五年七月，政府徵詢本會對管制礦泉水的意見。

當局建議修改公眾衛生及市政條例中有關飲品和食品的定義，除包括汽水、蒸溜水及礦泉水（天然或加入礦物）外，管制範圍將擴大至儲存於封密容器內供銷售作飲用的水。

本會贊成上述建議，其後該建議於一九八六年五月通過。

一九八六年香港新產品比賽

本會自一九七〇年以來，每年均舉辦香港新產品比賽，目的在鼓勵廠商致力產品研究及發展，以革新及提高產品質素，並促進工業多元化。參賽產品質素日益提高，顯示本港廠商逐漸著重產品發展。

該項比賽的贊助機構如下：

布政司署工商科
香港出口信用保險局
香港總商會
香港生產力促進局
香港貿易發展局
九龍青年商會

評判委員會由各贊助機構與本會代表、工業署署長、香港大學理學院院長及工業工程系主任組成。參賽產品根據其功能、設計、品質、製造技術、原料選擇及銷售潛力作出評選。獲得一九八六年香港新產品獎產品如下：

電子類

凱威電子的數據傳輸機

機械類—甲類（不超過一千公斤之產品）

堅毅工程有限公司的移印機

機械類—乙類（超過一千公斤之產品）

震雄機器廠有限公司的注塑機



工務司何鴻燊主持1986年香港新產品比賽頒獎。
Hon. E.P. Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry, officiates at the 1986 Hong Kong New Products Competition Presentation Ceremony.



名譽會長黃保欣議員主持本會舉辦之青年創作獎比賽頒獎。
Hon. P.Y. Wong, Honorary President of CMA, officiates at the Youth Creativity Award Presentation Ceremony.

最特出之得獎產品一注塑機，並同時獲得「工務司獎」。

獲得優異獎的產品包括：

- 電器類
時理實業有限公司的鈕型銀罐儲電池
 - 電子產品類
碩威電子（遠東）有限公司的三街線五內線電腦電話
 - 塑膠產品類
廣達實業有限公司的兩用方枱及轉椅
 - 玩具類
偉易達電子產品有限公司的智慧聲電腦教育遊戲機
- 頒獎典禮於一九八六年六月六日舉行，由工務司何鴻燊先生主持頒獎。

青年創作獎比賽

為配合聯合國國際青年年，本會於一九八五年舉辦青年創作獎比賽。目的在培養本港青年對設計新產品的創作力，鼓勵為香港工業發展作出貢獻。青年創作獎由星島報業有限公司贊助。

評判委員會成員包括：
香港理學院太古設計學院講師李德志先生
李惠利工業學院設計系主任梁崇鑑先生
萬年行主席及董事總經理翁海壽先生
星島報業有限公司星島晚報總編輯潘振良先生

島崎健次先生
教育署署理助理教育署長蘇輝祖先生
香港藝術館館長譚志成先生
凡居住本港而年齡由十五至廿五歲的青年，均可參加比賽。參賽者以其創作的繪圖參加比賽，該作品須在外形、設計或其他操作特點方面具獨特性及先進的條件。參加比賽作品以新產品繪圖的創作性和想像力為準則。
青年創作獎得主為黃錦旗先生的摺疊擔架。另外有優異獎兩名，得主為：
黃惠蘭小姐的皮鞋清潔器；
李安兒先生的相片載放機。
頒獎典禮於一九八五年十一月十七日舉行，由本會名譽會長黃保欣議員主持頒獎。

廠商會檢定中心

廠商會檢定中心將會繼續發展及提高技術水平，在測試、付貨前檢查服務及技術諮詢服務方面，不斷致力改善，以配合日益繁榮的工商業社會。

過去一年，該檢定中心經常為香港消費者委員會進行產品比較試驗，而檢定結果亦已刊載於「選擇」月刊內。檢定產品包括電爐、紙尿片、電算機、水族箱附助設備和儲水式電熱水器。此外，檢定中心更經常為政府貿易署及工業署檢驗本港出口貨品。

為使廠商會檢定中心的服務獲得廣泛認可，該中心已申請參加實驗所認可計劃。而玩具測試方面的評核，經於一九八六年六月完成。

香港檢定協會

過去一年，廠商會繼續為香港檢定協會提供秘書服務。而協會亦繼續致力貫徹實踐既定的宗旨。此外，工業署副署長伊信先生已答應出任協會顧問一職。

於一九八六年三月間，協會曾組織訪問團參觀香港飛機工程有限公司。同年五月，協會更邀請香港實驗所認可計劃的執行幹事魏允誠為會員講解該計劃最新發展情形。而香港政府化驗所為計劃中第一間被認可的化驗所，因此，協會於六月期間該政府化驗所李南生在一次午餐聚會上，向會員介紹其在政府化驗所就此計劃中所得的經驗。

紡織工作小組繼續就紡織物測試比較進行研究，而水小組亦已完成一測試冷氣系統水質的工作守則。

香港檢定協會將繼續出版「品質與保證」季刊，報導協會活動及世界各地的技術資料，並與各國標準組織保持密切聯絡。

香港食品委員會

本會繼續為香港食品委員會提供秘書服務，而該委員會則由Hong Kong Food Council管理。

過去一年，委員會積極參與提倡公眾健康和食品衛生，及維護本港各食品行業的共同利益。此外，委員會對其他影響本港經濟民生的事件均表關注。因此委員會曾就管制礦泉水、廣播事業檢討委員會報告書和一九八五年稅務（修訂）（第四號）條例草案等向政府反映意見。

本會主席葉若林先生更被選為中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會十九個

非界定商業團體代表之一。

為促進與其他國家食品業的友好關係和保持緊密聯絡，委員會於一九八五年十月組織考察團前往中國廣東省佛山市參觀。

另一方面，委員會繼續贊助由新鴻基國際服務有限公司舉辦的第三屆香港國際食品展，並於一九八五年十一月由主席葉若林先生主持開幕典禮。



本會代表團與國務委員兼國務院港澳辦公室主任姬鵬飛及其他官員合照於北京人民大會堂。
CMA mission poses with Mr. Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Director of the Office for the Hong Kong & Macau, and other officials at the Great Hall of the People, Beijing.



國務委員兼國務院港澳辦公室主任姬鵬飛接見本會代表團。
Mr. Ji Pengfei, State Councillor and Director of the Office for the Affairs of Hong Kong and Macau, receives CMA mission.

會務

會員聯歡大會

本會為加強與會員聯繫，增進會員彼此情誼，於八六年四月八日，假座新世界中心海城酒樓夜總會，舉行會員聯歡大會，並邀請港府有關部門、工商機構及新聞界人士作嘉賓，出席者計有工商司何鴻鑾、新華社香港分社社長許家屯、副社長鄭華、陳伯堅、副秘書長喬宗淮、行政司曹廣榮、副經濟司馬敬廉、工業



本會代表團訪問昆明，團長朱祖誥、副團長司徒輝與雲南省副省長陳立英等會晤。
CMA mission visits Kunming while President Lawrence Chu and Vice-President Seto Fai meet Ms Chen Li-ying, Vice-governor of Yunnan Province.



重慶市副市長黃治接見本會代表團。
Mr. Huang Ye, Deputy Mayor of Chongqing city, receives CMA mission.

署長楊啓彥、貿易署長麥高樂、勞工處處長布立之、工業總會主席丁鶴壽、副主席張鑑、香港製衣業總會會長陳瑞球、印度商會主席夏利里拉、日本商工會議所主席小竹昭人、中華總商會副會長張永珍、美國商會副會長新明時、加拿大商會副會長高萬信、香港生產力促進局主席鄭正訓、副主席雷聲隆、執行幹事陳少感、香港貿易發展局執行幹事蘇澤光及政府有關部門官員、工商、銀行、新聞界等逾千人。由會長朱祖誥、副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝、倪少傑、邵炎忠、梁欽榮、雷康侯、名譽會長黃保欣及會董、小組主任等親自款待。

席間，由會長朱祖誥及工商司何鴻鑾分別致辭，隨即舉行抽獎助興，並有各項精彩節目表演。獎品方面，除每席設普通獎兩份外，另有特別獎二十個：頭獎為荷蘭航空公司送出的單人來回香港、阿姆斯特丹機票，二獎為益豐半導體有限公司送出的飛利浦26吋彩色電視機，三獎為迅平空運有限公司送出的飛利浦26吋彩色電視機，四獎為長江製衣廠—安士加拿大獎金幣，五獎為英輝修船廠NEC十九吋彩色電視機，六獎為景利鞋業有限公司飛利浦電視錄影機，七獎為新興音響用品有限公司飛利浦電視錄影機，八獎為正德工業十四吋彩色電視機，九至十一獎為通用電子電視遊戲機一套連食帶，十二至十七獎為通用電子玩具熊，十八獎為志林工程有限公司自動熱水器，十九至二十獎為銀壳電器工業集團SMC吊扇。其餘凡參加者均獲贈紀念品一袋，人人有份，皆大歡喜。

本會此次會員聯歡，獲正副會長、名譽會長、會董、小組主任及各界送出獎品獎金及獎品，除上述者外，有會長朱祖誥一萬元，副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝、倪少傑、邵炎忠、梁欽榮、雷康侯各三千元，名譽會長徐季良、黃克駿、蔡卓蘭、林根成、胡文瀚、洪祥佩、周忠繼、黃保欣各二千元，會董霍華彬二千元，葉慶忠、鄭常倫各五百元，李毓流三百元，柳子元二百元，小組主任張曾基及梁遠輝各一千元，淘化大同工業有限公司送出全場「淘大禮盒」，上海視廠送出全場香皂禮盒，星光實業有限公司送出全場文具用品，新法工業有限公司送出全場梳妝鏡，義生實業有限公司送出手套首飾。

廠商赴國內代表團

為促進中、港間互相了解及加強兩地經濟聯繫，本會於一九八六年四月二十九日至五月十三日，組團前往北京、武漢、重慶、昆明等

地訪問。該團成員共二十一人，由朱祖誥會長任團長，副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝、邵炎忠、梁欽榮任副團長。

該團在北京時獲國務委員兼國務院港澳辦公室主任姬鵬飛接見。在會談時，姬主任表示香港將來仍是一個國際自由貿易中心。姬氏指出由於中國之概念與香港迥異，而政治制度亦不同，所以不同的見解是反映不同的看法，中國歡迎不同的見解，不過中、港祇有一個共同的目標—保持香港的安定與繁榮。

姬氏認為「一國兩制」是新的概念，必須香港人共同努力使之實踐。

該代表團又與對外經濟貿易部進出口局副局長翟文華舉行座談會。

代表團在武漢、重慶、昆明各地均受到熱誠款待，曾與中華全國工商業聯合會及各省市工商業聯合會互就有關問題交流經驗。

代表團此行有助促進本會與中國方面的了解和聯繫。

組團訪問廣州市經濟技術開發區

本會應廣州市工商業聯合會之邀請，組團訪問廣州市經濟技術開發區，參觀開發區各項建設及洽談投資合作的可能性。本會代表團一行二十二人，由會長朱祖誥、副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝及梁欽榮率領，在八六年六月廿七至廿九日期間訪問廣州。

代表團於首天分別拜會廣州市及廣東省工商業聯合會，與有關負責人坦誠洽談，互就港粵兩地的經濟發展交換意見，並出席了廣州市工商聯所設晚宴，廣州市市長朱森林在席上發表談話，鼓勵港商多參與廣州工業投資。

次日，前往黃埔參觀廣州經濟技術開發區建設，由開發區管理委員會主任廖恩祿介紹有關情況，該區乃一九八五年經國務院批准興建，總面積近十公頃，已完成基本設施，包括水電供應、辦公大樓、工人宿舍、電話設備等。另預建成標準多層廠房十二幢，單層廠房八幢，以迎合不同類型工業的需要。開發區管理當局亦提供多項優惠條件，並特別鼓勵採用先進科技的工業合資計劃。目前已有十多家工廠投產，投資額約八千萬人民幣。是晚代表團在總設客謝宴，款待省市工商聯、對外經貿部門、統戰部及政府機構人員。

代表團於廿九日早獲廣東省統戰部招待，隨後參觀了廣州市萬寶機器公司的電冰箱生產過程，並出席了省工商聯的午宴，下午遊覽廣州市容，下午六時乘直達車回港。

本會透過此次訪問加強與廣州市工商聯之聯繫，亦加深對粵兩地經濟建設的認識，有利日後增進彼此經濟技術合作。



本會代表團訪問廣州市經濟技術開發區，並拜訪廣東省工商業聯合會，朱祖誥會長及副會長梁乃榮、梁欽榮與該會負責人留影。

CMA delegation visits Guangzhou Economic & Technological Development District and President Lawrence Chu, Vice-Presidents Leung Nai Wing and Herbert Liang pose with Guangdong Federation of Commerce and Industry.



本會代表團訪問廣州市經濟技術開發區與廖恩祿主任留影。
CMA delegation poses with Mr. Miu Yan Lok at the site of Guangzhou Economic Technological Development District.

一九八五年立法局選舉

香港政府於一九八四年十一月發表「代議政制在香港的進一步發展」白皮書，從功能組別挑選立法局非官守議員，使本港工商、金融、勞工、社會服務界及各界專業人士在立法局有充份代表性。本會為指定功能組別代表機構之一，會員屬工業界第二選民分組，可選出一名立法局議員，而本會會員有權在年會中投票者均有資格登記為選民。本會在為數約二千五百名有資格的會員中，共有一千二百八十四名會員登記為選民，經調整基數後，約佔選民登記率百分之五十五。

全港首次間接選舉立法局議員，已於一九八五年九月廿六日舉行，本會分別在港九兩地設立投票站，以供本會選民代表投票。是日參加投票之會員共五百七十五人，本會副會長倪少傑以眾望所歸，獲五百四十四票之絕大多數票當選為立法局非官守議員。

倪氏在功能組別工業界第二分組中當選為立法局議員，本會覺得深度得人，而此次有近半數選民投票，足以代表工業界對選舉的重視，深信倪氏可擔任工業界與政府之間的橋樑，代表工業界向政府反映意見，增進雙方了解和合，對促進工業發展，必有效。



本會宴請基本法調查小組成員。
CMA banquets Basic Law investigation sub-group's delegates.

事實上，倪氏在出任立法局非官守議員短促的八個多月中，向政府提出不少寶貴意見，並參與財務委員會、兩局議員工業常務小組、兩局議員公用事業小組等工作。此外，他亦參加有關工商貿易發展的專案小組，諸如一九八五年的僱傭（修訂）條例草案專案小組，一九八五年水污染管制（一般事項）規例草案專案小組等。倪氏更關注與社會經濟民生息息相關的問題，例如石油價格、工業銀行及批評政府對工業採取不干預政策等。他所提的意見及建議，都獲得很多議員支持，已為工業界作出不少貢獻。

根據選舉規定條例，選民登記冊每年編製一次，不論年內是否有進行選舉，每年四月十五日至五月六日或六月二十日至七月一日期間，尚未登記為選民之團體成員均可申請登記為選民，為下次立法局選舉作好準備，希望本會符合資格之會員早日登記為選民。

香港特別行政區基本法諮詢委員會

根據中英聯合聲明，香港在一九九七年後將成為中國主權下的特別行政區，享有高度自治權，由港人治理，維持資本主義生活方式五十年不變。基本法乃規定十二年後香港的政治架構、法制、公民權利及義務、福利、金融、貨幣及經濟、文化、科學、教育及宗教、對外事務等的依據。基本法諮詢委員會（以下簡稱「諮委會」），是根據中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法起草委員會（以下簡稱「草委會」）第一次會議決定而成立，藉以蒐集各界對基本法之意見及建議，向「草委會」反映。

「諮委會」三分之二成員是通過各界推薦，由發起人邀請參加，三分之一成員由發起人會議商定邀請參加。本會為界定團體之一，應發起人會議之邀請，推薦代表一人參加。選票由董事會決定，公推正副會長七人為候選提名人，再經各候選人互相協商，一致推舉會長朱祖誨代表本會參加為基本法諮詢委員會委員。

自「諮委會」成立以來，本會曾先後提出多項意見及建議，分述如下：

（一）對「諮委會」設立專責小組之意見：

一、財務委員會

（甲）「諮委會基金」繼續由諮委成員籌集，目前所需經費照原訂辦法，由發起人先行籌集；

（乙）負責制訂「諮委會」每年財政預算

及審核每年財政結算，提交執行委員會核閱後，再提請「諮委會」全體會議通過；

（丙）中華人民共和國香港特別行政區基本法頒布後，在諮詢委員會解散前，應向執行委員會提交財政總結，並建議盈虧之處理辦法。

二、工作程序委員會

（甲）按「諮委會」之工作範圍劃定先後次序，視所需之人力、物力充份運用；

（乙）製訂「諮委會」與「草委會」及非諮委會人士溝通之程序；

（丙）向執行委員會建議有關彙集各界人士提供意見及建議之程序。

三、小組策劃委員會

（甲）建議在該小組委員會內按實際需要分設若干專業分組，例如包括工商業團體諮委成員在內的「工商業分組」，就有關問題向執行委員會提供意見，經整理、分析及研究，再由「諮委會」研討後提交「草委會」作為制定基本法之參考；

（乙）關於專業分組，可參考一九八五年九月廿八日由「諮委會」發起人第四次會議通過有關「諮委會」成員產生辦法的分類表訂出。

（二）對基本法結構之意見：

一、中國為確保香港繼續繁榮安定，實行一國兩制，根據憲法第三十一條設立香港特別行政區，享有高度自治權，並制訂一套基本法。基本法應根據中英聯合聲明為基礎，更要注意實際環境。首先陳述香港的歷史，成立香港特別行政區的原因，及香港在中國歷史上預期所要扮演的角色和所應作出的貢獻。並列入一套有關社會政策的指導性原則，闡明香港的政治、法律、財經、社會、文化、教育、語言及其他在香港特別行政區內實行的制度。同時將香港人將來可享有什麼權利、自由和應盡什麼義務、責任，香港現行制度和生活方式五十年不變等，加入基本法內。

二、由於中、港兩地的歷史背景和社會、政制、生活方式不同，因而對許多問題的觀點亦有差異，所以制訂基本法時亦應考慮這些因素。

三、香港特別行政區根據基本法規定，由香港人組織政府自行管理。現行政府各級機構除了與殖民地時代和以英國為宗主國關係的形式應予廢除外，其他應盡量保留現狀。再視環境情況需要加以簡化、改組或加強，使香港特別行政區政府的結構、運作、責任和權力得以發揮更大功能。

四、工業是香港經濟支柱，僱用近百萬工人；在過去、現在對香港的經濟繁榮和社會安定作出了貢獻，將來也會有重大貢獻。未來的香港特別行政區政府應注意維持香港工業的生命力，發揮過去在促進香港繁榮的優越條件，要繼續保持香港為良好的投資環境，繼續採取不干涉政策，維持低稅率，吸收外來投資，不要學新加坡政府加重工業投資者負擔的做法。

五、政制可採取三權分立，現在的架構不要改變太大。政制的主要功能是維持社會的穩定和繁榮。在香港如果實行全面普選，會使現存立法機構失去平衡，導致出現盲目的福利政策，影響工業發展。因此，立法機構不宜全部由一人一票的直接選舉產生，但可容許少部份直接選舉。在立法機構選舉中，功能團體選舉的比例應佔半數以上，而工商界也應佔較大比例，因為工商界對香港社會經濟繁榮的貢獻較大。

六、基本法有關法律、人權、言論自由、資本主義的定義等方面，要詳細寫清楚，特別是和國內定義不一致的地方，更要清楚界定，而且這部份的內容不能隨便修改。政制中有關立法機關和行政長官的產生，行政、立法、司法三者的關係，也要寫清楚，不要讓香港市民有任何誤解和幻想。中央和特別行政區的權力界限也要清楚，否則會引起信心危機。但有關經濟及商業政策方面，則要寫得靈活，因為這些會隨著局勢變化而改變，不得寫得太死板。

七、基本法應注意能確保香港原有經濟體系得以持續，特別是香港和各國或地區及有關國際經濟組織的聯繫。將來香港特別行政區必須維持香港現在獨立自主的成員，參加所有有關國際貿易組織，確保與外國協定所得的權利及地位，並由

香港特別行政區自行全權處理，祇有這樣，才能維持香港工業的生命力。

八、現有的勞工福利在目前實際環境下已經足夠，不應隨便增加投資者的負擔，也不應增加政府稅收，間接加重投資者負擔。將來增加福利的原則必須是量入為出，否則投資者會裹足不前。增加勞工福利會導致增加成本，失去出口的競爭力，更會導致失業，對未來政府造成壓力。西歐式的福利制度已證明對社會經濟繁榮有影響，導致政府收支不平衡，香港要實事求是，一切以維持繁榮為原則。

九、其他，有關基本法的解釋權、修改權、及國籍法等，在中英聯合聲明中寫得不清楚，應加以補充。未來香港特別行政區對香港人、外國人應繼續平等對待。

廣播事業檢討委員會報告書

一九八四年八月，本會就廣播事業檢討委員會的權力範圍提出意見。一九八五年九月，該委員會發表報告書，公開請社會人士發表意見。本會除保留過去所提各點外，並提出下列意見：

關於禁制某類廣告的建議，本會認為廣告禁制對有關人士必須公平。並建議煙酒廣告應受同樣局部禁制，香煙廣告的禁制時間應由下

午四時起至六時半延伸至下午八時，而該項局部禁制應在兩年後檢討。

至於報告書建議設立公營廣播機構，並讓該機構專用某些黃金時間，本會認為此舉大大影響商營電視台持牌人的收入。

該報告書又建議改變電視台專利性的計算方法，全面禁制香煙廣告及延長禁制這類廣告時間，凡此種種皆減少商營電視台持牌人的收入，綜合其影響勢將危害廣播事業的財政健全。

因此，本會認為有關讓出專用時間給公營廣播機構的建議，應逐步施行。而且與其立刻讓公營廣播機構擁有專利黃金時間，不如讓出接近黃金時間給該機構。如此不但可讓私營廣播機構有時間適應，亦可讓公營廣播機構有一段時間去建立其聲譽。

本會與「香港廠商聯合會」改名訴訟

由於名為「香港廠商聯合會」之團體與本會名稱極為相似，容易引起社會人士混淆，而該團體使用其中文名稱，已增加本會不少麻煩，且備受外界關注，故註冊總署在接獲本會投訴後，於一九八二年八月三日，由該署屬下公司註冊處決定該團體須在六個星期內更改其中文名稱。後該團體向大法院合議庭，一九八三年三月十七日，合議庭推翻註冊總署之上述決定及給予該團體陳辭機會，本會及該團體遂向註冊總署呈交文件陳辯，讓其考慮及作出決定。

從一九八三年六月廿二日至一九八四年十二月卅一日之期間內，經雙方先後四次陳辯後，在註冊總署同意下，於一九八五年三月五日及六日由雙方法律代表進行口頭答辯。本會由法律顧問羅文錦律師樓轉聘李杜銘師用大律師及李國能大律師為代表。註冊總署於同年四月廿九日作出結論，根據公司條例第廿二(二)節，再次裁定該團體須從一九八五年四月廿九日起計，於六個星期內或經該署許可之較長時期內，更改其中文名稱。

該團體終在一九八六年一月更改其中文名稱。至此，差不多四年之會名訴訟卒告解決。

一九八五年度廠商會獎學金

本會為支持工業教育，鼓勵有志投身工業的學生，自一九六四年開始，每年均頒發獎學金，給予正在中學和專上院校接受工業教育的優秀學生。該項獎學金計劃，獲得本會同人及社會人士的慷慨支持。一九八五年，本會共籌得獎學金十八萬九千二百零一元，頒發給二十

三間學校的二百七十四名學生。該二十三間學校包括兩間大學和理工學院、專上及工業學院、工業中學及職業先修學校。

獎學金頒贈典禮於一九八五年十一月二十六日舉行，由副教育及人力統籌司柏景年主禮。捐贈獎學金一千元或以上者，由會長朱祖涵致送紀念品，以表謝意。

捐款人芳名及其捐款數目如下：

捐款人	金額(港元)
梁孟齊獎學金	22,790
周志繼	20,000
一德貿易有限公司	10,000
新興音響用品有限公司	6,000
益電半導體有限公司	5,000
雅信電子有限公司	5,000
茂豐有限公司	5,000
協利貿易公司	5,000
南順(香港)有限公司	5,000
金鉅國際(集團)有限公司	5,000
振興電器工業(集團)有限公司	4,000
波士頓貿易有限公司	3,500
永和實業有限公司	3,500
許士芬	3,000
仁興礦務有限公司	3,000
成功製衣廠有限公司	3,000
雨時置業有限公司	3,000
威馬製衣廠有限公司	3,000
大豐染織廠有限公司	3,000
興利五金塑膠廠有限公司	3,000
鼎大華鋁金廠有限公司	2,640
柏記五金塑膠製品廠有限公司	2,500
永泰出口商有限公司	2,500
美特容器(香港)有限公司	2,500
光遠實業有限公司	2,500
寶時建築有限公司	2,500
建泰實業有限公司	2,500
友利玩具有限公司	2,500
李榮勝堂	2,500
中南布廠有限公司	2,200
豐利洋行	2,001
群達製衣廠有限公司	2,000
德昌電機工業製造廠有限公司	2,000
合成隆燈飾有限公司	2,000
大慶石油有限公司	2,000
招福申獎學金	1,720
精美毛織廠有限公司	1,500
精棉發展有限公司	1,200

環球光學製品廠有限公司	1,200
綜合製衣廠有限公司	1,000
新昌集團(香港)有限公司	1,000
朱本善	1,000
義生實業有限公司	1,000
興發膠製品有限公司	1,000
霍華彬	1,000
泛寶洋行有限公司	1,000
葉氏實業公司	1,000
聯通利有限公司	1,000
英輝修船廠有限公司	1,000
大中實業股份有限公司	1,000
立基德泰廠有限公司	1,000
利安企企業有限公司	1,000
偉登洋行	1,000
民衆布廠有限公司	1,000
步陸鞋業有限公司	1,000
寶源基業有限公司	800
德亞針織製衣廠有限公司	500
聯輝實業有限公司	500
大海洋國際有限公司	500
寶志有限公司	500
華強金屬鈕扣製品有限公司	500
德信製衣廠	500
黎明金屬製品廠有限公司	500
香港吉田拉鍊廠有限公司	500
新時藝銅銀器製品廠有限公司	500
永華織造有限公司	500



副教育及人力統籌司柏景年主持頒發本會一九八五年度獎學金。
Mr. M. Pagliari, Deputy Secretary for Education and Manpower, officiates at presentation ceremony of 1985 CMA and Donors Scholarship.



朱祖涵會長在本會一九八五年度獎學金頒獎典禮中致辭。
President Lawrence Chu speaks at the presentation ceremony of CMA and Donors Scholarship 1985.

麗業企業有限公司
中立法表文具有限公司
豪華鈕廠有限公司
德鴻公司
萬寶至實業有限公司
森源公司
新法工業有限公司
百華製衣有限公司
中港手套公司
光大燈業製造廠有限公司
三申實業公司
快怡電子公司

500
500
500
400
300
300
300
300
300
250
200
合共 189, 201

香港中華廠商聯合會職業先修中學 校務報告

校董會

本校自一九七六年由香港中華廠商聯合會創辦至今已十載，校董會由會方選任。現任校董會由尹德勝先生出任監督，朱祖源、鄭正訓、蔡宏豪及周克強四位先生擔任校董。校董會每月召開會議一次，制定政策交由校長推動及執行。



本會職業先修中學創校十週年校監尹德勝在歡宴席上致辭。
Mr. Paul T.S. Yin, Supervisor of CMA Prevocational School, speaks at 10th Anniversary of the School's reception.

學制及班級

本校為一所政府資助之職業先修中學，包括八班中一，八班中二，八班中三，中四、中五各兩班，共二十八班，學生總人數為1,043人。

課程方面全部悉照教育署頒佈之課程，分為普通科及實用科目兩類。
初中課程普通科佔百分之五十六，實用科佔百分之四十四。

高中課程普通科佔百分之六十四，實用科佔百分之三十六。本年度增加電腦科，參加一九八六年之中學會考。

教職員

一九八五至八六年度教員人數共五十五名，其中學位教師十四名，文憑教師廿八名，工場導師十名，圖書館主任一名，實驗室技術員二名，職員人數六名，工友人數則為十七名。

學校行政組織

本校分校務、訓導、職業輔導、學生輔導、課外活動五個委員會，各委員會之下復設有小組如：圖書館管理、視聽教育、學校刊物編輯小組。校長每月召開教務會議一次。各委員會及小組委員會亦定期開會，討論及策劃有關事務，以期齊心協力推進校務。

根據教署規定，由全體教師每年選出兩代表與校董會舉行兩次諮議會，以促進校董會與教師之間的合作與溝通。

訓導工作

本校對學生品德培養極重視，除由訓導委員會聯同中文科老師編定一至中三德育課程綱要，由各班主任隔週授課一節外，更由十一名老師組成訓導委員會，嚴格執行管訓工作。每週舉行週會一次，由全體教師輪流向學生作德育專題演講。

一九八〇年度起，特意選拔品學兼優學生為模範生，堅立明確目標，作同學之榜樣，激勵好學守規。

輔導工作

由一九七九年始，香港青少年服務處均指派一名社會工作員駐校，每星期兩次，連同學生輔導委員會之五位教師給予學生個別輔導，幫助學生消除成長及學習過程中種種障礙、困惑，使學生能專心學習，並經常舉辦形式多樣化之集體輔導活動，人際關係講座等。

升學及職業輔導工作

為協助同學選擇學校或職業，職業輔導委員會四位老師每年積極安排多次職業輔導講座，邀請勞工處官員及各行各業人士前來學校作

專題演講，對有意升學之學生提供本港及外地大專院校升學資料，參觀政府部門及工商機構。畢業試前後並且替學生找工作。

課外活動

全面教育為本校之目標，對課外活動之推展非常重視，本年度在教師協助下成立廿七項課外活動，使學生能善用餘暇，灌輸學生課外知識，培養個人良好習慣與興趣，使其能發揮潛能，並增加師生了解和溝通，本年度成立之課外活動及興趣小組分四方面：(一) 體育，(二) 學術，(三) 興趣，(四) 服務。

校外比賽及活動

本年度學生參加校際比賽，參賽項目共廿多項，成績頗為理想。得獎之項目如下：

- (1) 全港校際田徑錦標賽第一組賽事
- (2) 九龍區學界越野賽第二組賽事獲團體總冠軍
- (3) 校際排球賽九龍區總亞軍，明年可升第一組
- (4) 南華體育會舉辦之卅九屆全港學運大會
- (5) 童軍九龍地域獨木舟錦標大賽獲全場總冠軍
- (6) 第卅七屆校際朗誦節
- (7) 第卅八屆校際音樂比賽獲風琴中學組冠軍，風琴小組重奏比賽冠軍
- (8) 「青年天地結構創作比賽」獲2項優異獎
- (9) 一九八六年學校健康教育設計比賽獲季軍
- (10) 深水埗聯校公民教育「探究與解決」訪問比賽獲「最佳訪問獎」、「最佳報告獎」及總冠軍
- (11) 「85青少年節區際學生隊榮譽比賽」獲殿軍
- (12) 第十八屆聯校科展獲第四名

創校十週年

於一九八六年五月展開慶祝活動
(1) 五月六日—開幕禮，下午三時卅分由教育署副署長李越挺太平紳士在大專會堂主持開幕典禮。

(2) 五月七日—開放日，上午十一時正由本會名譽會長洪祥佩太平紳士在本校主持開幕儀式。隨即於當天、八日及九日開放予區內小六同學及坊眾參觀。

- (3) 五月十一日—嘉年華會，下午二時正在本校禮堂由本會梁乃榮副會長主持開幕儀式。
- (4) 五月十六日—球類比賽，下午四時十五分由蔡宏豪常董於麥花臣室內運動場主持頒獎典禮。
聚餐，同日晚上七時卅分於香港大會堂酒樓設宴聯歡共慶創校十週年。
- (5) 五月廿三日—水運會，上午十一時卅分於荔枝角公園泳池舉行第二屆水運會，由尹德勝校監主禮及頒發獎品。

校內活動

由師生分社組成之勤、藝、精、群四社，本年度舉辦之社團學藝活動，包括：陸運會、越野賽、壁報設計(三次)、排球比賽、乒乓球比賽、公益金籌款、田徑新秀賽。

公開試成績

- (1) 中學會考：本校七十八名同學參加八五年香港英文中學課程會考，考獲五科或以上合格者為52人，合格率67%，考取各科優良的數目共103個。



本會職業先修中學創校十週年紀念教育署副署長李越挺主禮。
Mr. Y.T. Li, Deputy Director of Education, officiates at 10th Anniversary of CMA Prevocational School.

(2) 第五屆初中成績評核測驗：本校共234位同學參加，本校中四兩班，八十個名額全由本校同學考取。此外，派往其他職業先修學校共11名，資助文法學校10名，工業中學18名，工業學院學校18名，派位率為56.8%，其餘同學多參加技工學徒訓練計劃，投身工業界服務。

廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學學年報告 校董會

本校行政最高權力機構為校董會。校董會成員共七位，包括校監蔡章閣名譽會長、校董洪祥佩名譽會長、黃保欣議員、倪少傑議員、蔡宏豪董事、李思銘先生及郭顯華先生。

學校行政組織

學校行政組織共分教務、教務、訓育輔導、課外活動、升學就業、教職員福利六個委員會，各委員會成員由校長委任，在校董會督導下，按制訂目標發展校務。

班級編制與學生及教職員人數

1985年9月1日開課，註冊學生人數共688人，男生佔433人，女生佔255人，分18班上課，計中一級及中二級工科各4班，商科各3班，中四級及中五級工科及商科各1班。

是年度聘用教師共29位，工場導師4位，圖書館主任1位，實驗室技術員1位，職員3位，及工友13位，連校長在內，全校教職員工人數共32人。



廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學。
CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School.

課程編制

本校乃一所政府資助中學，為11至18歲學童提供3年或5年職業先修中學課程。

課程內容可分四大類：(一) 普通學科 (二) 工科 (三) 商科 (四) 術科。各類學科包括下列科目：

普通學科包括：中文、英文、數學、綜合科學、實用科學、社會、電腦、工科包括：金工、電子與電學、輕金屬品及表面處理、空氣調節及冷凍、工業繪圖，商科包括：辦公室實務、商業知識、打字、會計、速記，術科包括：美工設計、音樂、體育。

學生除參加初中成績評核測驗和香港中學會考外，並可自行或經由校方推薦報考海外公開考試，取得專業資格。

升學及職業輔導

在創校初期，本校已委派劉振聲、江敏儀兩位老師專責處理學生升學及職業輔導事宜，在本校園書館內，設有升學就業專欄，提供各行各業與各工業學院專上學院有關資料。此外，更有安排講座、常識問答、參觀等活動，讓行將離校同學對升學途徑與各類職業有廣泛認識。

訓育與輔導

本校對品德培養極為重視，訓育宗旨以校訓「誠、信、勤、毅」為基礎，期望學生能在求學期間養成健全人格，將來成為社會良好公民。全校訓育輔導工作由校長與常國柱、鍾千秋、潘永祥、何錦全、秦敏儀、陳德有、吳子嘉七位老師負責統籌策劃。每週早會及週會有專題演講，每學期有專題研討會，希望透過演講、小組討論、專題探討和角色扮演之各種方法，務使學生深切認識現代社會道德標準及正確處事待人態度，亦安排每雙週一次之班主任室，利用活動教學與討論形式，推行公民教育。更成立領袖訓練隊，希望透過實踐工作，提供更有效之學生領袖訓練。此外，學校經常與家長保持聯絡，每年舉辦兩次家長日，邀請家長到校會晤有關老師，商討管教之方，確保家長明瞭其子弟在校活動情況，同時亦加強校方對學生日常起居生活習慣的認識。自1985年1月開始，明愛家庭服務部派出學校社會工作者一名，每週駐校一天，協助處理學生輔導工作，提供專業服務。

以下為本年度曾經舉辦之研討會與德育專題綱要：

一、研討會

青年對家庭責任 青少年與性 中學生與黑社會 (與警方合辦) 金錢與你 交友

之道 廉潔與生活 (與廉政公署合辦) 讀書方法

二、德育專題

學校生活—我知多少、校規。

個人發展—體育精神、寸陰是競、樂趣、價值觀、儲蓄、金錢運用、習慣說、善用閒暇。

家庭朋友—家庭與我、別人的優點、孝道。

社會世界—黑社會、工業安全、聖誕意義、消費者權利與義務、品質控制與安全產品、國際青年、吸煙與酗酒。

課外活動

為求達到五育平衡發展，本校對開展課外活動不遺餘力。在創校第二年已先後成立下列課外活動組25個。

(一) 學術活動項目：英文學會、中文學會、數學學會、工科學會、商科學會、音樂學會、美術學會、體育學會。

(二) 興趣活動項目：攝影組、棋藝組、戲劇組、集郵組、合唱團、國語班、家居手作組、基督徒團契。

(三) 服務活動項目：紅十字會少年團、男童軍、女童軍、公益少年團、圖書館管理、社會服務團。

(四) 體育活動項目：田徑組、球類組、水上活動組。

各活動組除舉辦定期性活動外，更舉辦社團、班際、級際等比賽，藉著健康競爭，提供群育訓練機會。

體育活動

本校於一九八五年十二月十六日及十八日，在元朗大球場舉行第一屆田徑運動大會，參加之運動員佔全校學生百分之七十強，由廠商會副會長梁欒榮與教育體育科督學楊子潔主持頒獎。

參加校外運動比賽方面，除獲屯門區田徑大會男子少年組4×400米接力賽季軍外，又獲得新界學界手球賽男子高級組冠軍及男子初級組亞軍。

其他

本校校舍經於一九八四年八月完成，至一九八五年十月十九日正式舉行開幕，諸布政司、鍾逸傑爵士主禮。同年十二月十日舉行開放日

，來校參觀之各校小學生超過二千人，家長、坊眾及其他學校學生數逾五百人。

一九八六年六月十日，本校舉行第一屆畢業典禮，由廠商會名譽會長黃保欣議員伉儷主持，觀禮嘉賓百餘人。



布政司鍾逸傑爵士主持廠商會蔡章閣職業先修中學揭幕儀式。
Sir David Akers-Jones, Chief Secretary, officiates at the opening ceremony of CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School.

訪問與款接

1985年

7月5日 廉政公署高級人員勞德思及韓達信訪問本會，簡介該署成立顧問諮詢小組，協助工商界私人機構對抗貪污。

7月12日 千里達高層代表團蒞會訪問，與本會會員就經濟合作與貿易促進問題交換意見。

7月15日 太平洋島嶼立法機關聯合會高層代表團訪問本會，就太平洋各國與香港之經濟合作機會進行商討。

7月17日 福建省稅務學會訪問團及河南省經濟技術合作洽談團分別蒞會訪問。

8月8日 新疆自治區政府高層代表團訪問本會，就新疆與香港之經濟合作問題舉行座談。

9月2日 日本佐賀縣貿易團蒞會訪問，與本會會員舉行商業洽談會。

- 9月10日 工業署工業促進部首席貿易主任高德文訪問本會。
- 9月12日 加拿大亞伯達省政府新任任命之亞太區專員簡立德蒞會訪問。
- 9月27日 湖南省政府代表團由省府秘書長陳龍率領訪問本會。
- 10月2日 美國關島政府代表團蒞會訪問，介紹當地經濟狀況及投資機會。
- 10月4日 中華全國工商業聯合會訪港代表團一行十七人，成員包括十四個開放城市之工商聯主委，由民建中央副主席、全國工商聯顧問萬國權率領蒞會訪問。
- 10月7日 墨西哥巴哈加利福尼亞代表團訪問本會。



關島政府代表團訪問本會。
Guam Delegation visits CMA.

- 10月10日 盧森堡貿易團蒞會訪問，就促進貿易及投資合作問題與本會交換意見。
- 10月18日 福建省人民政府對外經濟貿易團訪問本會，介紹該省之經濟貿易合作機會。
- 10月23日 委內瑞拉經濟訪問團蒞會訪問。
- 10月28日 日本福岡縣貿易團訪問本會。
- 11月13日 奧地利國際經濟關係訪問團蒞會訪問，互就加強歐洲與本港貿易及投資關係問題進行商討。
- 11月27日 中華全國工商業聯合會代表團一行三十八人，成員包括各省市工商聯主委或代表，由主席胡子昂率領蒞會訪問，本會會董與該團團員舉行座談會，並設筵款宴。
- 12月6日 美國俄勒岡州代表團訪問本會。
- 12月23日 福建科技交流中心代表團蒞會訪問，介紹該省資源物產及工業發展情況，並鼓勵本港廠商前往投資，藉以促進港、閩兩地科技交流。

1986年

- 1月14日 澳洲成衣入口商會執行幹事 Mr. Clive Rodger 蒞會訪問，商討有關澳洲成衣貿易保護主義草案。
- 1月20日 國務院港澳辦公室秘書長兼基本法起草委員會副秘書長魯平率領調查小組一行十三人蒞會，與本會常務會董座談，聽取有關草擬基本法意見。
- 1月28日 日本沖繩縣知事西銘順治訪問本會，商討港、日經濟問題。
- 2月12日 署理工業署署長伊信蒞會訪問，就加強該署與本會之合作交換意見。
- 2月14日 候任財政司霍克誠訪問本會，由會長朱祖函、副會長梁乃榮、司徒輝、倪少傑、梁欽榮、雷康侯接待。
- 2月21日 英國哈特普市 (Hartlepool) 工業發展委員會代表團蒞會訪問，介紹該市之工商發展狀況。
- 3月12日 韓國貿易協會香港支部部長暨韓國貿易香港有限公司理事金炫南與該會之研究部經理朴鍾千訪問本會，互就港、韓經濟貿易問題交換意見。
- 3月22日 比利時五金業聯合會總代表 Mr. Paul Lejour 蒞會訪問。

INDUSTRY

Proposed Amendment to the Employees' Compensation Ordinance

In 1986 February, the Labour Advisory Board was informed by the Labour Department that a draft bill to amend Section 17B of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance was already under preparation. The said Employees' Compensation (Amendment) Bill was gazetted on 1986 June 13. The Bill sought to extend compensation under the Ordinance for the 'nature' of an injury to the 'nature and extent' of an injury. Under the proposed amendment, an injured employee might apply to the District Court for compensation to be reassessed and awarded if the current agreement was entered into in ignorance of, or under a mistake as to the true nature and extent of the injury.

In view of the possible implications of the Bill on employer's liability, and dissatisfied with lack of prior consultation, the Joint Associations' Committee on Labour Relations (including the Association, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries, Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce and Employers' Federation in Hong Kong) wrote to the Umelco in 1986 July 8 to oppose the Bill. As a result, the second and third readings of the Bill were postponed and the proposed amendment was referred to the Labour Advisory Board for consideration.

Redefinition of 'Continuous Contract' under the Employment Ordinance

The Employment Ordinance defined a "Continuous Contract" as one in which an employee had worked for the same employer for 4 weeks or more, prior to a given date, on at least 3 days per week and for not less than 6 hours per day. Most of the statutory rights and benefits under this Ordinance were applicable to an employee working under a 'continuous contract'.

With the aim to extend protection under the Ordinance to employees who worked less than 6 hours per day, the Labour Department proposed in 1984 October to redefine 'continuous contract' by replacing the existing criteria of "4 weeks - 3 days - 6 hours" by "4 weeks - 18 hours". After the first round of consultation at the Labour Advisory Board in 1985 November, the Labour Department put forward to the LAB in 1986 February a revised proposal which among other things sought to reconcile the definitions of "lay off" and "continuous contract" provision under the Employment Ordinance.

After careful examination of the revised proposal from the Department, the Association maintained its position, which was submitted to the Department in 1985 January, that the current

definition of 'continuous contract' under the Ordinance should remain unchanged. The LAB, at its meeting held in 1986 April, also advised that in preference to legislative amendment, joint agreement in individual industries extending benefits under the Ordinance to employees who did not work under a continuous contract but maintained regular employment relationship with employers should be encouraged.

Proposal to Regulate Retirement Schemes Which Involves Wage Deductions

There is at present no legal requirements for retirement schemes (including provident fund schemes, super-annuation schemes, thrift schemes etc) unless an employer seeks tax concession under the Inland Revenue Ordinance for his contribution. In order to protect the contributions by employees to and their full entitlements under retirement schemes which might be free from government regulations, the Labour Department proposed in 1986 February to amend the Employment Ordinance as follows:

1. Subject to the approval by the Commissioner of Inland Revenue of a retirement scheme, the Commissioner for Labour might give permission to an employer to deduct employees' contributions to the scheme from their wages. It was a policy of the Inland Revenue Department not to approve schemes which permitted the employer to invest the fund in his own business.
2. Employers who had been given permission to deduct wages for such purpose were required to submit an audited statement of the account of the scheme to the Commissioner for Labour, and to inform him in advance in case of terminating the scheme.
3. A copy of the said account should be posted in the workplace for information of all employees.
4. The employer, or trustee/trustee corporation or whoever entrusted to handle the scheme should give each employee contributor an annual statement of his total contribution and his accrued entitlements.
5. For liaison with the trustee responsible for management of the scheme, a committee comprising representatives of employer and employees should be set up within the company. This committee would have no power over investment decision of the scheme but should be given the right to ask for annual statements or other pertinent information concerning the scheme from the trustee.

The Association supported the need to protect rights and benefits of employees entitled under a provident scheme and agreed to the proposal. Appropriate amendments to the Employment Ordinance would be proceeded with by the government.

Proposal to Extend Coverage of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance to Hong Kong Employees Working Outside Hong Kong

Since the jurisdiction of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance is confined to Hong Kong, employees working outside Hong Kong, even though they are employed by locally incorporated companies, fall outside the protection of the Ordinance when an injury takes place outside Hong Kong. As a remedial measure to such limitation, the Labour Department proposed to extend the scope of the Employees' Compensation Ordinance to cover employees who were injured outside Hong Kong if (1) their employers had 'a place of employment' in Hong Kong, and (2) they had not received compensation under the law of the country where he was injured. Workers recruited by an overseas employer through a local agent would not be covered. The Department also proposed the addition of a clause to the Ordinance to require an employer to obtain insurance specifically for employees who were employed to work outside Hong Kong and for employees who were required to travel and work abroad from time to time in their course of employment.

The Association agreed with the Department's proposal.

Air Pollution Control (Amendment) Regulations 1985

The government consulted CMA in 1985 November on the Air Pollution Control (Furnaces, Ovens and Chimneys) (Installation and Alteration) (Amendment) Regulations 1985 and the Air Pollution Control (Restriction and Measurement of Smoke Emission) (Amendment) Regulations 1985, which were subsidiary to the Air Pollution Control Ordinance (APCO).

The amendment proposals were essentially of a procedural and administrative nature. The former sought to resolve incompatibilities between the Air Pollution Control (Furnaces, Ovens and Chimneys) (Installation and Alteration) Regulations and the APCO, to metricate the fuel consumption rates and to amend the definitions of "authorized architect" and "qualified engineer". The latter was introduced to revise methods of measurement so as to make them more realistic and appropriate for Hong Kong and to introduce a definition for "smoke".

CMA, after careful examination, found itself in total agreement to the proposed amendments.

Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations

The Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations are subsidiary to the Water Pollution Control Ordinance. According to the Ordinance discharges in a water control zone would be controlled by a system of licensing and exemption. Existing discharges duly notified to the Authority would be exempted and allowed to continue, provided their annual percentage of increase in terms of quantity, rate and temperature would not exceed 30%. Industrialists wishing to make a new discharge could have to obtain licence from the government beforehand.

The government had consulted the Association in the drafting of the Regulations since early 1985. Through correspondence and meetings, the government managed to clarify the queries raised by the Association. For instance, regarding submission of discharge details to the government, in response to our view that it was not common practice for industry to keep detailed records on discharges, the government clarified that manufacturers were only required to provide those information which were readily available. In addition, most of CMA's recommendations were incorporated into the Regulations. For instance, the deadline for submitting an application for renewal of licence was extended from 90 days before expiry of licence to 60 days prior to the expiry date. Moreover, the government had accepted our proposal that late applications for licences would be entertained by the Authority.

The Regulations were endorsed by the Executive Council and gazetted in 1986 June. The government was planning to conduct a survey on the implications of implementation of the Regulations on industry. The Association would keep a close watch and to render every possible assistance to member manufacturers to comply with the regulations.

Revision of Electricity Supply Ordinance and Regulations

The Association maintained close liaison with the government to reflect views of the industrial sector since the revision of the Electricity Supply Ordinance and Regulations commenced in early 1984. During the year under review, the government had drawn up the preliminary drafting instructions for the Electricity Bill, the Draft Wiring Regulations and Code of Practice for the Wiring of Fixed Installations in Buildings and Premises, and the Regulations for the Registration of Electrical Contractors and Workers. CMA's views were again consulted.

Regarding the Electricity Bill, the following suggestions were made by the Association:

1. A supply company should give advance notice for disconnection of electricity supply.
2. The fee of appeal to the Director against the supply company should only include the appellant's own cost of appeal.
3. In the case that the Director of Electrical and Mechanical Services remits an appeal to the supply company, the latter should deal with the appeal according to the Director's instructions.
4. With regard to the government's proposal to upgrade electricity voltage, the Association while agreeing with the proposal, urged that sudden drop of voltage, which occurred frequently, should be prevented.
5. Safety standards should only apply to electrical products for local use and sale.
6. Two proposed penalty of fifty thousand dollars and imprisonment for six months, being the maximum penalty for infringement of the Ordinance, was considered too harsh and should be relaxed.

On the Wiring Regulations and Code of Practice, CMA maintained the view that the responsibility to test wiring installations periodically should be assumed by the government or supply companies rather than the consumers under the common law to keep their installations safe. The Association also commented that the simultaneous adoption of several international electrical standards in Hong Kong might result in confusion and technical incompatibility. The adoption of the International Electrotechnical Commission (IEC) standards as the sole recognized standard was suggested. In its reply the government stressed that our fear would not materialize as electrical workers would ensure that local conditions would be considered and protective devices conforming to recognized standards were required by the Regulations to undergo test and inspection.

On the Regulations for the Registration of Electrical Contractors and Workers, we opined that in the case of poor design of electrical installations by a consultant resulting in contravention of the Ordinance and Regulations, the consultant, rather than the contractor/worker, should bear the responsibility because the latter merely carry out his work in full compliance with the consultant's specifications. We also proposed that an adequate period of adjustment should be provided before the Regulations became effective so as to avoid hardship experienced by electrical contractors and workers.

Proposed Amendments to the Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance

The Boilers and Pressure Receivers Ordinance

controls the use and operation of pressure equipment. In order to bring it up to date and closer to internationally recognized standards and practice, the government were considering introducing a major revision to the Ordinance. CMA was one of the industrial bodies approached by the government for consideration.

The proposed revisions to the Ordinance were:

1. To combine the authorities of Registrar of Boilers and Pressure Receivers, and Principal Surveyor of Boilers and Pressure Receivers into a single authority known as Boilers and Pressure Receivers Authority. This authority would be vested with the Commissioner for Labour.
2. To delete the sections dealing with pressure vessels which had hitherto not been brought into action from the existing ordinance such that pressure vessels would not be covered under the ordinance.
3. To prescribe that all equipment, either manufactured abroad or locally would require both maker's certificate and certification of inspection before they are registered. For this purpose the Ordinance should also provide for the recognition of 'inspection bodies' to enable locally manufactured equipment to obtain inspection by bodies acceptable to the authority.
4. To provide for recognised engineering standard or codes in respect of welding processes connected with construction, repair, testing and inspection of these equipment to be adopted as documentary evidence for registration and approval for use.
5. To provide for extension of validity of certificate of fitness in cases where an equipment could not be shut down for tests and inspection upon expiry of a current certificate of fitness. This would only apply in exceptional cases and where the equipment had a consistent safety record.
6. To introduce a new provision to empower the authority to issue a certificate of fitness of a shorter validity period in cases where it would be considered unsafe to allow the equipment to operate for the full period before re-examination.
7. To introduce new provision such that in cases of equipment found deficient in compliance with requirements, the authority could direct to have the working pressure reduced and the equipment to be suitably tested both initially and on subsequent occasions when the Certificate of Fitness would be due for renewal.
8. To phase out use of equipment carrying imperial units and to prescribe that all equipment registered after the amendment ordinance came into effect should use metric (SI) units only.
9. To replace the reference to 'Current British

Standards Specification' in the ordinance by 'recognised engineering standard or code'.

10. To allow the authority to give advice to relevant parties on fabrication, installation, maintenance, examination etc of boilers and pressure receivers in the form of a code of practice.

After careful consideration, the Association submitted its views on the proposal which was summarised as below:

1. The Association agreed to the proposal that the sections dealing with pressure vessels be deleted. To ensure safety, however, the Authority should satisfy itself that all pressure vessels in use comply with relevant safety standards.
2. To prevent abuse of the proposed power for appointed examiners to issue certificates of fitness with shorter period of validity for profit-making purpose, the appointed examiners should be required to give reasons whenever they exercise this authority.
3. We objected to the proposal to legislate and make it compulsory for industrialists to change over to the use of metric instruments as we believe that manufacturers should have the freedom of choice of instruments whether these are in imperial or metric units. Rather, we deemed it more appropriate for the government to persuade industrialists to bring about the change over.

Amendments to the Fire Services Ordinance

In early May 1986, the Association was consulted on proposals from Fire Services Department to amend the Fire Services Ordinance so as to enable a more effective control of fire hazards and the abatement process of the same. Major proposals were as follows:

1. The obstruction, or padlocking of doors which are means of escape should be made a direct offence in law. In other words, persons not complying with such provision would be subject to prosecution without being served the Fire Hazard Abatement Notice (FHAN) in the first place. Under existing practices, FHAN would be served upon the person responsible after the discovery of fire hazard, and court actions would be taken only if the fire hazard remained in existence at the expiry of time allowed for abatement.
2. The proposed penalty for obstructing or padlocking doors which are means of escape was a maximum fine of HK\$25,000; for a second or subsequent conviction a fine of HK\$50,000 and one-year imprisonment. Penalty for continuance of an offence was a fine of \$2,500 per day.

3. Where a person had been convicted, the Department might apply for a Fire Hazard Order to be issued by the court in case the fire hazard remained unabated. Penalty was proposed for non-compliance with the Order.
4. There would be a grace period and suitable publicity before the amendments were enacted.
5. To make it an direct offence in law if the same person causes or permits the same fire hazard to recur within twelve months after receipt of the FHAN. In this case, a second FHAN would not be served before prosecution.

6. To empower officers of the Department to obtain the names and addresses of people alleged to be responsible for a fire hazard. However, this should not be regarded as an indication of guilt or innocence. A fine of HK\$5,000 was proposed for non-compliance.
7. Person liable for a fire hazard be extended from the owner or occupier to include tenants and person in charge.

The Association agreed to the proposed amendments in principle, but opined that persons involved should be given suitable warning before the Department proceeded to legal actions.

The proposed amendment was gazetted in 1986 June as the Fire Services (Amendment) (No. 3) Bill and was passed by the Legislative Council on 1986 July 30. The amendment proposals of the Bill followed closely that of the Fire Services Department, except that a fine of HK\$5,000 instead of HK\$2,500 per day was proposed for continuance of obstructing or padlocking doors which are means of escape.

Suspension of Land Sale Program with Special Building Requirements

The government instituted a policy in 1979 of selling certain industrial lots with special building conditions (Category A, B & C Special Requirements) requiring the provision of high ceilings, heavy floor loading and small-sized units, in order to satisfy industrialists' demand for suitable factory premises. Category A requirement was already suspended in 1983 as a review showed that small-sized factory units were in abundant supply at that time. Another survey conducted in 1985 revealed that majority of the industrial sites sold with special building requirements remained undeveloped. Thus the government proposed to discontinue the policy and CMA's views were sought in this regard.

After careful deliberation, the Association has written to express its support of the proposal while suggesting that annual reviews of the need to revert to the policy should be carried out. In addition, we requested the government to lift the restriction on

the use of most coastal industrial sites and permit their conversion from shipyards or timber processing plants to godowns and private piers for industrial use as the latter were in greater demand.

Increase of Water Charges

After the government announced a five per cent increase in water charges with effect from 1986 April 1, the Association forwarded a letter of concern to the government to express the following views:

1. Between 1982 and 1985, water charges increased by 66%; which was much higher than the inflation rate of 28%. We requested an explanation on the discrepancy between the two rates. The government clarified that water charges had not been increased between 1979 and 1982. Thus from 1979 until 1985, water charges increased by 74.38%, which was in fact lower than the 85% inflation rate during the same period.
2. Increase in water charges would aggravate the difficulties of the dyeing and finishing industries, which were major water consumers. As the dyeing and finishing industry was an important linkage industry, increase of water charges would push up the production costs of the textile and garment industries, and erode their competitive edge.
3. We reiterated our previous request for the government to reintroduce a concessionary tariff scheme for large quantity water consumers and proposed that the quantity of water consumed should be adopted instead of ratio of water charge as part of production cost as the basis for calculating water charges under the proposed scheme. However, the government replied that no consideration would be given to the proposal at the moment.

Oil Prices

World oil prices had been falling since 1985 December. Local oil companies, however, were tardy in reducing prices correspondingly. Prices did not go down until 1986 March 1. Based on the belief that such slow response was detrimental to both the interests of industry and the livelihood of the general public, CMA has written to the Secretary of Economic Services on March 8 to express the following views:

1. Fuel oil was a significant input to production, especially for the textile bleaching, dyeing, printing and finishing industries. The speedier cut of oil prices in Taiwan and Singapore than in Hong Kong has allowed our competitors to achieve a sooner reduction costs and product prices, hence weakened Hong Kong's position in the world market.

2. Oil prices had a significant bearing on people's livelihood, for example, in their consumption of electricity and purchase of petrol or diesel for their vehicles.
3. The excuse put forward by the oil companies that they had to wait for the lower-priced shipments to arrive was not convincing, especially in view of their promptness in putting up prices in response to a tax raise. There had been suspicion that the oil companies were trying to reap extra profits at the expense of the industry and the general public.



基本法起草委員會副秘書長魯平率領基本法調查小組蒞會與本會常務會董座談聽取有關草擬基本法意見。

Led by Mr. Lu Ping, Deputy Secretary-General of Basic Law Drafting Committee, a delegation of Basic Law investigation sub-group visits CMA to exchange views with members of Executive and General Committees on drafting Basic Law.

4. CMA urged the Government to be more concerned with oil price in future and to exercise some influence on oil companies where possible to ensure faster response to oil import price reductions.

In its reply, the Government restated its policy of non-interference with oil prices because major oil suppliers were believed to operate in a competitive market. The Government also pointed that an ad hoc group comprising the Unofficial Members of the Executive and Legislative Councils had been forward to look further into the issue.

In the five month's period between 1986 March and July, local oil prices decreased six times. Prices of industrial grade diesel and industrial fuel oil were reduced by 23% and 44% respectively.

1986-87 Government Budget

After the financial Secretary presented the 1986-87 Budget on 1986 February 26, CMA immediately gave its preliminary comments through the media. Subsequent to that, an ad hoc group was formed to study the budget in greater detail. The following views were submitted to the government:

1. The surplus carried in the budget represented the praiseworthy effort of the government to contain public expenditure while maintaining the scope of provision of services and committed projects.
2. The five-year medium range financial forecast demonstrated the ability of the government to look ahead and preserve changes as well as providing an important socio-economic indicator for business growth planning. However, the basis on which the forecast was made should be disclosed.
3. The projected growth in gross domestic product, domestic export and re-export appeared over-optimistic considering the import restriction and foreign exchange control policy of China, overseas trade protectionism, competition from neighbouring industrial centres, and reluctance of businessmen to reinvest.
4. CMA urged the government to review its traditional non-intervention policy towards industry by devising a long term industrial policy. The policy should include the promotion of product research and development, e.g. by granting tax exemption to expenses in these areas. The government should be more systematic in its effort to promote technology transfer, e.g. by setting up a technology transfer centre or department to coordinate the research on introduction of foreign technology.
5. The link between Hong Kong dollar and the U.S. dollar should be maintained for several reasons. A weak U.S. dollar would make European and Japanese products more expensive in the U.S.

and hence, make Hong Kong products more competitive. The relative rise in the cost of imported raw materials would not cause a drastic change in our exports as it only constitute a not so significant part of the ex-factory price of Hong Kong's exports. Moreover, a weaker local currency would enhance growth of tourism.

6. Regarding taxation, the Association welcomed the maintenance of direct taxes at the present level and the proposed tax increase on non-essential consumer goods. We urged the government to review its tax policies in order to arrive at a fair and equitable ratio between direct and indirect taxes. We also welcomed the proposed cancellation of stamp duty on Hong Kong bearer instruments as this would encourage local entrepreneurs to raise capital for investment and expansion.

In his reply, the Financial Secretary remarked that his priority would be a reduction in the corporate profits tax to the standard rate of 17%.

Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 4) Bill 1985

The Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 4) Bill, which sought to limit and counteract tax avoidance schemes, was published in the gazette on 1985 July 19. Subsequent to this, a UMELCO Ad Hoc Inland Revenue Review Group was established to study the general issue of tax avoidance and to deliberate on the Draft Bill. A joint submission was made by the CMA, the Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers and the Hong Kong Food Trades Association to the Ad Hoc Group to express the following views:

1. The Bill might result in a move away from Hong Kong's low-rate and simple taxation system. The bill also presumed that the intention of a businessman in undertaking a particular business activity was to avoid tax unless he could prove to the contrary. This was in conflict with principle of justice. The government was urged to set up a Review Committee to study the Ordinance thoroughly and the Committee should include representatives from trade and manufacturing industry.
2. The excessively wide discretionary power given to the Commissioner to prevent tax avoidance was unfair in view of the difficulty to appeal against his opinion. To facilitate normal business operation, the government should draw up specific guidelines on what would be considered as tax avoidance schemes, to define clearly the Commissioner's power and to maintain the authority to decide on tax avoidance cases at a relatively senior level.
3. For acquisition of loss companies, recoupment of tax losses should be allowed if the acquisitions

were for commercial considerations rather than tax avoidance motivation. The onus should fall on the Commissioner to prove whether an acquisition was tax avoidance motivated, and if necessary, an independent assessment board may be constituted to investigate and determine the intention of a particular take-over case.

4. The association appreciated the intention of the Bill to disallow depreciation allowance in the case of a leasing arrangement between a local lessor and an overseas lessee, but has nevertheless suggested that the disallowance should not apply in arrangements where both the lessor and lessee operate in Hong Kong in order not to hamper normal business operation.
5. The proposed non-deductibility of provisions for debts and liabilities to be discharged in the future was contrary to normal business practice and violated accounting principle. If accrued expenses were non-deductible, so should all items on the credit side of the profit and loss account which would then be treated on a cash basis.
6. The provision to deny tax deduction in relation to unapproved retirement scheme would impose a double taxation on retirement benefits. The provision should be amended to either allow tax deduction regarding contributions to unapproved retirement scheme, or to exempt the retirement benefits subsequently received by employees from salaries tax.
7. The following interest payments should also qualify for deductibility for profits tax purpose in addition to those proposed in the Bill:
 - a) overseas debentures issued by a parent or related company used to finance Hong Kong operations; and
 - b) bona fide external borrowings by related companies which were directly used to finance Hong Kong operations.
8. Retrospectivity was inequitable. The new provision should only be applied to transactions made after the amendments had come into effect.

The Bill was finally endorsed by the Legislative Council and became effective in 1986 March. All of our main proposals had been accepted except the suggestions on leasing arrangement.

Interest on Overdue Contractual Debts

In January 1986, a Sub-committee was set up under the Law Reform Commission to consider the need for and the form of legislation on entitlement to interest on overdue contractual debts in Hong Kong. The sub-committee consulted the Association by means of a questionnaire. After careful study by an ad-hoc committee and the Executive Committee in conjunction with comments by some members,

the following views were made to the Law Reform Commission:

1. Interest should be payable on overdue debts incurred in the cases of supply of goods and services; overdue rent; overdue deposit refund and overdue contractual debts payable in a foreign currency.
2. Under a guarantee, the liability of the guarantor to repay the creditor should be limited to the principal, and should not include the interest accrued on it. Where a guarantor has repaid a debt on behalf of the debtor, interest should accrue on the sum owed to him by the debtor after a grace period following a demand served by the creditor upon the debtor.
3. The rate of interest should be determined by reference to the Hong Kong Association of Banks' Best Lending Rates and should be simple.
4. If a date for payment of the debt has been agreed by the contracting parties, interest should be payable from the agreed date to the actual date of payment. Otherwise, interest should be payable from the date when payment is demanded to the actual date of payment.
5. Where a debt is not to carry interest until a demand is made, the demand for repayment should be in writing and should state the amount due.
6. Service of a written demand should be effected by sending it by post or by personal delivery to the registered office or to principal place of business if the debtor is a limited company or partnership. In the case of an individual, the demand should be served to his last known address or other relevant addresses.
7. Interest should still be payable on debt which is paid before judgement for the debt is given.
8. The right to interest should apply to small debts.
9. Interest should be payable where the debt is assigned to another party either by the debtor or the creditor.
10. The law should differentiate between the wilful and non-wilful defaulter of debts where it comes to the liability to pay interest.
11. Interest on overdue contractual debts should be payable at the discretion of the courts.
12. Parties to an agreement should be free to exclude the right to interest.
13. If the contractual rate of interest is higher than the statutory rate, then the latter should override the former. Contracting parties, however, should be free to agree on a lower rate of interest than the statutory rate.
14. The courts should have power to suspend statutory interest from accruing under specified circumstances, viz: where payment of interest is unfair and unreasonable; where the debtor has gone bankrupt or where legal action is in progress regarding delay in settlement of debt.

Pay Level Survey for Non-Directorate Civil Servants

The Government had decided to conduct a pay level survey on all civil servants below the Directorate level during the financial year 1986/87 to determine whether the present remuneration, including salary and fringe benefits, of non-Directorate civil servants is broadly in line with that of employees in the private sector. In this connection, the Association was invited by the Standing Commission on Civil Service Salaries and Conditions of Service in 1986 April to forward views and suggestions on the scope and conduct of the said survey. In response to this, the Association reiterated its previous position regarding such survey as follows:

1. In order to truly reflect the pay level in the private sector, the Association suggested that the survey sample should include not only companies employing 100 or more employees, but also those employing over 49 employees.
 2. The Standing Commission, in recommending civil service pay increases, should take into account the difference of pay increases between the civil and private sector in the past few years so as to minimize discrepancy.
- In late April 1986, the Standing Commission invited a representative from the Association to serve the Pay Level Survey Advisory Committee (PLSAC), which was set up to advise the Standing Commission on matters relating to the Pay Level Survey. Dr. M. W. Lui was later nominated by the Association to sit on the said Committee. The PLSAC had already met six times since the first meeting was convened on 1986 June 2. During these meetings, the PLSAC members discussed the Report on the Valuation of Fringe Benefits, the Methodology for Job Evaluation and Pay Comparisons proposed by the consultants, and the list of civil service jobs to be selected for pay comparisons. According to the Schedule of the Survey, the Consultants would carry out the Survey between 1986 Aug and October, and their findings would be available for consideration by the PLSAC in 1986 December.

Report of the Working Party on Occupational Safety Council

A working party was set up under the Committee on Industrial Safety and Accident Prevention (CISAP) of the Labour Advisory Board in 1984 November to study proposals for the establishment of an occupational safety council. The report of the working party, which was completed in 1985 September, recommended that the council should be called the 'Occupational Safety and Health Council of Hong Kong', and be made a statutory body promoting occupational safety and health. The Report carried recommendations regarding objectives and functions, status, membership, organization structure

and financing of the Council.

The idea of establishing an Occupational Safety and Health Council was first made by the Association as early as 1975 following a study mission on industrial safety to Japan. It was at the meeting of CISAP in 1984 that the proposals were endorsed and a Working Party formed to study the details of the proposal and to make recommendations on its implementation.

After careful examination of the Report, the Association wrote to submit its views on the Report to the CISAP. The Association was pleased and was in general agreement to recommendations of the Working Party except the following:

1. The Association believed that more attention should be given to industry since industrial workers were more prone to accidents, hence representation of industry in the Council in relation to non-industrial sectors should be increased.
2. Since occupational safety and health was a tripartite responsibility involving the government, employers and employees, it is unreasonable for the operation cost of the Council to fall solely on the employers. The Association suggested that the Council should be financed mainly by government subvention and supplemented by income generated by a levy imposed on each case reported under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance, as well as fees on services rendered by the Council.

Seminars and Training courses

(a) Talk on the Newly Introduced Long Service Gratuity

With the enactment of the Employment (Amendment) Ordinance on 1986 January 1, employers in Hong Kong are required to pay "long service gratuities" to employees dismissed other than by reason of redundancy. In order to familiarize members with the implications of the new provision, a total of three talks on the provision of long service payment were organized by the Association.

The first talk on long service gratuity was held on 1986 March 1. Since the first talk was heavily over subscribed, two more sessions were organized on 1986 March 8 and April 12. Senior officials from the Labour Department gave a full explanation on the provision of long service payment and answered queries from the audience. Over two hundred members attended the three sessions organized by the Association.

(b) Fire Prevention Training Course

To promote fire safety in the workplace and to keep members abreast of relevant legislations and fire prevention practices, the Fire Prevention Training Course was organized by the Association from

1985 October 1 to 26. The course comprised eight sessions which comprehensively covered employer's responsibilities under relevant legislations administered by the Labour Department and Fire Services Department; fire precaution measures; and fire and related insurance. Participants of the course were also given the opportunity to practise use of fire extinguishers. Lecturers included senior officers from both Departments and professionals from the insurance industry.

(c) Training Course on Employees' Compensation Ordinance

The Training Course on Employees' Compensation Ordinance was conducted by the Association from 1985 November 5 to 12. The course, which comprised three sessions, covered employer's responsibilities under the Employees' Compensation Ordinance and insurance related to the Ordinance. Lecturers for the course came from the Labour Department and the insurance industry. According to the course evaluation survey, most of the respondents found the course useful.

Alberta Government Scholarship Programme

The Province of Alberta, Canada initiated the 'International Business Scholarship Programme', which provided 5 scholarships at Can. \$9,000 each to Hong Kong businessmen in 1985. The primary objective was to encourage development of business skills at the Banff School of Advanced Management in Canada. One of the five scholarships was awarded to Miss Hung Wing Yue on recommendation of the Association. Miss Hung, Executive Secretary of the Koon Wah Mirror Factory Ltd, a CMA member, was selected from among a batch of candidates by the Association's Selection Panel. She attended a six-week Business Management course at the Banff School of Advanced Management in Alberta from 1986 February 2 to March 14.

The scholarships were awarded through the Asian-Pacific Agent General for the Government of Alberta, which was stationed in Hong Kong since 1981. The Agent General represents the business interests of the Province of Alberta in Hong Kong, China and South East Asia including Australia and New Zealand. The mandate of the Agent General is to advance the interests of Alberta business in seeking to enter commercial activities in the area and to encourage investment by Hong Kong business interests in Alberta. In addition, the Agent General, in co-operation with the Federal Government of Canada, assists in immigration into Alberta of Hong Kong residents wishing to engage in entrepreneurial business activity.

The Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers

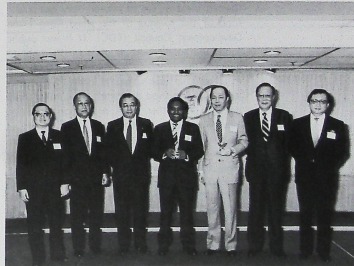
CMA continued to provide secretariat services to the Hong Kong Association of Textile Bleachers, Dyers, Printers and Finishers, which had been established for over two years to foster the interests of the textile finishing industries.

The representativeness of the Association was gradually recognized by the government and the public. At present, the Association had representatives sitting on the Basic Law Consultative Committee, the Advisory Committee on Textile and Clothing Industries of the Hong Kong Polytechnic and the Textile Industry Training Board of the Vocational Training Council.

Throughout the years, the Association fulfilled its objective to promote the interests of the textile finishing industries by making representation to the government and other appropriate authorities on matters affecting the trade, such as increase in water charges, the issue of oil price, Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 4) Bill, etc.

The Association devoted much effort to upgrade production techniques. In 1985 September, the Association organized a study mission to Europe to promote production technology of the industry. In 1986 April, a seminar on "How to Control Industrial and Commercial Boilers - Natural Gas, Diesel, Bunker Fuel" was organized for members' participation.

The Association was chaired by Mr. Y. T. Chang and had a membership of over 30 factories.



坦桑尼亞副總統率領隨員蒞會訪問，本會設酒會款待嘉賓。
CMA hosts a reception in honour of Mr. Ali H Mwinyi, Vice-President of Tanzania and his delegation.

TRADE

Hong Kong Against Trade Protectionism

In view of the growth of protectionist sentiment in Hong Kong's major overseas markets, the "Sub-Committee Against Protectionism" (SCAP) was formed under the Textile and the Trade Advisory Boards to review and co-ordinate efforts from trade and industry against protectionism and to make recommendations to the Government on appropriate actions to be taken. The Sub-Committee was chaired by the Director of Trade.

Representatives of the Association attended consultative meetings of SCAP to express their views. A Working Committee, chaired by Dr. Philip Lai, Vice-President, was also set up under the Association to monitor related issues and to co-ordinate views on ways to counter protectionist sentiments.

Views on Trade Promotional Activities

In 1985 July, the Audit Department wrote to the Association, seeking views on the financial arrangements of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council and the changes of needs of the Hong Kong's business community in the last 20 years. After deliberation by the Executive Committee, the Association had the following views:

1. The Association, without carrying out survey which would generate information to give a pragmatic assessment, was not in a position to quantify the promotion activities required to supplement those undertaken by the private sector.
2. We felt it was paramount to first decide whether the net yield of the ad valorem levy was public fund or the revenue of the Hong Kong Trade Development Council (TDC). If it was public fund, the government should have the right to allocate the proceeds for various purposes, for instance, after making grants to the TDC according to its approved estimates, the surplus could be used for other trade promotion activities. However, TDC's effectiveness might be curbed by the financial inflexibility. On the other hand, if the levy was the revenue of TDC, TDC should have the discretion to allocate the net yield. Though this arrangement rendered flexibility to the TDC, financial control was more lax. Irrespective of the dichotomy, the Association believed that the proceeds should be used for trade development purposes.
3. An alternative arrangement would be to establish a special committee (comprising government officials, Council members and third party members), with responsibility to allocate the net yield of the levy.

4. The Association also felt timely for the TDC to review its income and expenditure and to increase its services to small-and medium-sized enterprises. We suggested to commission an independent consultant to conduct an extensive study among the business community and to submit proposals for consideration by the relevant trade and industrial organizations.

Port Development Strategy Study

In 1985 March, the Economic Services Branch, Government Secretariat invited the Association to comment on the findings of the Working Group on Trade Forecasts, which was set up to examine the movement of sea freight through Hong Kong between now and the year 2001 and to produce a set of trade forecasts up to 2001.

While we agreed to the proposals of the Working Group, we submitted the following views:

- (1) We felt that using the figures of 1983 as the baseline for a study might not be appropriate as 1983 was a period of trade boom, which might not accurately reflect the secular trend of the trade of Hong Kong.
- (2) As the outlook of trade for Hong Kong was closely related to development of China, we thought that the modernization programmes of China should be taken into account, such as port development programmes in Canton region.

Computer and Personal Data Protection

In 1985 April, the Working Group on Data Protection and Privacy sought the assistance of the Association in providing information relevant to the work of the Group. The Association also responded to the questionnaire from the Group in 1985 July.

The Association agreed that specific measures should be formulated to prevent abuse or misuse of personal data and that these measures should take into account the authenticity of data.

We felt that severe penalty against abuse or misuse of personal data by public and private organizations should be imposed so as to safeguard individual rights and personal freedom.

In general the Association agreed that the eight principles adopted by the UK Data Protection Act 1984 were adequate and relevant to Hong Kong. We felt that the time for holding the data should not be longer than is necessary for the lawful purposes.

In regards to the proposed approaches, we believed that self-regulation and voluntary compliance were more suitable than the approach of regulatory authority.

With respect to exemptions outlined in the Abstract of the UK Data Protection Act (1984), the Association felt that they were acceptable. However as the regulatory approach was deemed unsuitable for Hong Kong, the Data Protection Register should not, therefore, be included under these exemptions.

The Association also found the exemptions from non-disclosure provisions acceptable. Nevertheless, the Transborder Data flow issue might affect the operation of foreign companies or their investments in Hong Kong. It was generally felt that the definition of "Personal Data" as stated in the UK Data Protection Act could be adopted.

Proposed Legislation on Control of Exemption Clauses

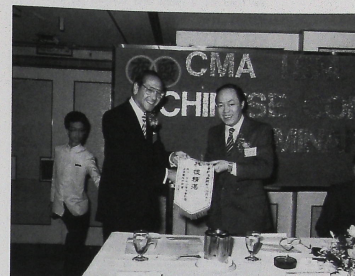
In 1983 August, the Law Reform Commission set up a Sub-Committee to consider the following reference:

"To what extent is legislation necessary or desirable in Hong Kong to relieve a party to a contract from the consequences of harsh or unconscionable express terms, including terms excluding or limiting liability for breach of primary obligations?"

In 1984 February, the Association commented on the need for control of exemption clauses. In 1985 May, the Sub-Committee produced a Working Paper on Unfair Contract Terms. The Association's views were as follows:

1. The Association agreed in principle that the U.K. Unfair Contract Terms Act 1977 should be used as the basis for future legislation in Hong Kong but international conventions should also be considered.
2. Though the 'exemption clauses' should be reasonable, the freedom of contract should be strictly adhered to while considering any control on the use of such clauses.
3. A clearer definition of the term 'business' was necessary as it was vaguely defined in the Act.
4. We requested for reasons for the proposed exclusion of certain types of contracts set out, ie, contracts of insurance, contracts related to creation and transfer of and interest in land, securities and intellectual properties, and contracts related to formulation or dissolution of a company.
5. The Association also pointed out that the language in which the contract was made should be an added criterion of the 'reasonableness' test, subject to the nature of the contract and the circumstances.

6. In view of the complexity of the issue and its significance to trade and industry, the Association further suggested that organizations consulted should be given opportunities to comment on the Bill before introduction.



會長朱祖謙在「今日製造業在工資及生產管理上如何應用中文電腦」研討會中向香港新達科技有限公司主席孫秉權博士致送錦旗。
President Lawrence Chu presents a souvenir to Dr. Samson Sun, Chairman of Sun Technology Ltd., at the Seminar on Payroll & Production Control in Chinese Data Processing for Today's Manufacturing Industries.

Trial of Commercial Crimes Bill

In view of the increasing complexity of commercial crimes in recent years, the Attorney General proposed in 1984 July that commercial crimes should be tried by a judge and commercial adjudicators instead of by common jury under the existing system. The Association wrote to the Attorney General in 1984 December expressing disagreement to the proposals on the ground that the trial would result in injustice and undermine the basis of Hong Kong's legal system. In 1985 March, the Trial of Commercial Crime Bill was gazetted and the Legislative Council, Crime Bill was formed to examine the proposal, also formed a Select Committee to discuss this issue.

Since the Attorney General's proposals related to a substantial extent, to the Fraud Trial (Roskill) Report which was published in U.K., the Legislative Council's Select Committee also invited comments from the Association on the Report. The Association, after deliberation by the General Committee, presented the following views in 1986 January:

1. The recommendation to replace a judge and jury by a judge and 3 commercial adjudicators in certain complex commercial crime cases would undermine the existing jury system which was the essence of the judicial system in Hong Kong and would also erode the spirit of the rule of law. While the jury system might not be the best mode of trial for complex commercial crimes, there was no evidence that trial by a judge and 3 commercial adjudicators would be better.
2. We agreed to the recommendations made by the Fraud Trial (Roskill) Committee that the judge should deliver either orally or in writing a statement of the law applied and the court's decision on the facts. If no reason behind a verdict was disclosed as what was proposed by the Attorney General's Chamber, there was no means for appeals to be lodged.

Inertia Selling

In considering legislation to curb the kind of deceptive commercial practice commonly known as "inertia selling", the Economic Services Branch invited views from the Association on the extent of the problem and ways of tackling it in 1985 August. After deliberation by the Executive Committee, the Association had the following views:

1. In principle, the Association felt that some form of control should be exercised over "inertia selling". However, control should be restricted to directory entries and not to be extended to

cover general goods and services so as not to disturb trade and industry.

2. The Post Office Ordinance referred to the posting of any invoice or similar documents, but not to other modes of delivery, such as delivery by hand. If the Ordinance would be amended to cover other modes of delivery, it would be unfair to impose penalty on the one who delivered those unsolicited documents as he is often unaware of its content. Therefore, the proposal might not be effective to curb "inertia selling". Moreover, the penalty for offence against section 32(1) (g) of the Post Office Ordinance is too light to have any deterrent effect.
3. In view of the abovementioned, the Association suggested the government to refer to the 1971 Unsolicited Goods and Services Act of the United Kingdom, particularly section 3 and 3 (2), and to make separate legislation to curb the practice of "inertia selling" on directory entries.

Hire Purchase (Consumer Protection) Bill

In response to a letter from the Secretary for Economic Services in 1985 June, inviting the Association's comments on the revised draft Hire Purchase (Consumer Protection) Bill which aimed to protect consumers entering into hire purchase agreements, the Association presented the following views:

Application (Clause 5)

We felt that the proposed price range of \$200,00 was sufficient to cover personal chattels. However, we thought that some form of protection for small- and medium-sized body corporates entering into hire purchase agreements was desirable though those of large sizes were in a better position to protect themselves.

"True" annual interest rates to be also stated in advertisements relating to the availability of goods on hire purchase (Clause 35 (1) (b))

Since the revised Bill required the "true" annual interest rates to be shown on every hire purchase agreement, it might not be necessary to have it stated on the related advertisements.

In addition, we maintained our views previously expressed in our submission of 1984 October 5, in which we suggested that there should be some definition of second-hand goods and that the penalty of two years' imprisonment and a fine of \$20,000 should be changed to imprisonment for six months and a fine of \$50,000.

Urban Council Working Party to Review Hawker & Related Policies

In 1984 April, the Urban Council established a Working Party to review the existing hawker policies. Subsequently, the Consultative Document on Hawker and Market Policies was released in 1985 October. The Association commented on this issue and views were summarized as follows:

1. Though hawking was one element in the retail net-work and that hawkers catered to the needs of the community, the Association agreed that illegal hawking should be controlled by moving hawkers into public markets or specified hawker areas.
2. There should be strict control of hawkers so as to prevent competition between illegal hawkers and market traders.
3. The Consultative Document proposed licensing of the estimated 17,000 illegal hawkers in Hong Kong. The Association was of the opinion that this might encourage more people to enter the hawking trade, thereby adversely affected labour supply of the manufacturing industries. Furthermore, the CMA suggested that the scale of licensing fee should be fixed according to the commercial value of such licences.
4. Participation of the police force in support of the General Duties Terms was desirable as the presence of police would ensure stronger control enforcement.
5. A number of hawker licences should be made available to the elderly and the handicapped, provided their applications were approved by the Social Welfare Department or approved by voluntary social service agencies.

Certificate of Origin

The Association has been designated by the Hong Kong Government to issue all kinds of certificates of origin under the International Convention for the Simplification of Customs Formalities since 1967. Its certificates are legally protected and are accepted by customs authorities throughout the world.

On 1986 April 1, the Trade Department decided to introduce a revised certification of origin system so as to obtain up-to-date information on the panel knitting capacity in Hong Kong and to facilitate verification of the origin of knit-to-shape textile panels declared to be knitted here. A transitional period was given and the revised system became effective as from 1986 August 1.

From 1984 onward, the Trade Department introduced an annual factory registration system to maintain up-to-date record on factories registered with the Department for certification purposes. The 1986/87 annual registration exercise was implemented in 1986 June.

In respect of the Generalized System of Preference, Hong Kong was graduated from New Zealand's GSP scheme since 1986 July 1. However, New Zealand had decided to reinstate less developed country rates of duty for certain items imported from Hong Kong. On the other hand, US Customs announced on 1986 June 9 that introduction of a new rule, concerning the documentation requirement for US GSP Form A. The new rule eliminated mandatory foreign government certification except for beneficiary countries which the US Customs had a bilateral enforcement agreement. As Hong Kong government would negotiate a bilateral agreement with US Customs in the near future, the Association requested the Trade Department to include the five Government Approved Certificates Issuing Organizations (GACIO) in the GSP Form A Certification System. Under the existing arrangement, US Customs only accepted Form A issued by the Trade Department.

The Joint Associations' Committee for Trade and Industry (JACTI), formed by the Association with other trade and industrial organizations in 1984 to coordinate efforts on the question of US origin certification of textiles was disbanded on 1986 May 30 as the issue of US origin rule for knitted garments was resolved.

During the year, the number of certificate applications received by the Association register a significant increase. The Association will continue to provide efficient and reliable certification service. The Association issues the following types of certificates of origin to both members and non-members: Certificate of Hong Kong origin; Certificate of origin - processing; Certificate of origin - re-export; Certificate of origin - without transit/transshipment; Generalized Preference Certificate - Form A in respect of exports to Australia, Canada, Japan, New Zealand, Norway, Switzerland and Finland.

Visa Referral Service

Through arrangements with the Consulate General of the United States of America (Hong Kong) and the Commission for Canada (Hong Kong), the Association operated the Visa Referral Service for members in 1979. This service was well accepted by members.

In 1986 February, the American Consulate General started to issue indefinite visas, the validity of which is the same as that of the holder's travelling document, to CMA members referred via the Service in the light of their individual circumstances. On the other hand, the Commission for Canada (Hong Kong) issued multiple visas in the light of the applicant's individual circumstances.

Exhibitions

In order to promote trade and industry and assist in the transfer of technology, the Association has been active in trade promotional activities. In the year under review, the Association participated in organizing the 1985 Hong Kong Electronics Fair, the 1986 Hong Kong Gifts and Houseware Fair and the 11th Hong Kong Toy and Gift Fair.

The Association also sponsored a number of other local and overseas exhibitions including the 4th World Instrumentation Symposium and International Trade Exposition (WISITEX), the 7th Machinery and Materials Exhibition, the Hong Kong Trade Fair 1985, the Asia Industrial Fair, the Third International Food and Beverage Festival, Interpcon/Semiconductor International Hong Kong '85, and the 1st International Fabrics, Yarns and Garment Accessories Exhibition for Asian Garment Manufacturers.

The Association played an active role to assist members to participate in these promotional events.



本會會長朱祖德應邀主持一九八六年亞洲工業展，接受主辦機構負責人致送紀念品。
President Lawrence Chu receives a souvenir at the opening ceremony of Asia Industrial Fair 1986.

Mission to Singapore Trade and Industry Fair '85

The Trade and Industry Fair '85 was held by the Singapore Chinese General Chamber of Commerce from 1985 July 27 to August 4 at the World Trade Centre. With the aim of promoting the trade between Hong Kong and the Asia-Pacific and with a view to strengthening the established relation with the Singapore Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, the Association lent its support to the Trade and Industry Fair '85. The CMA assisted in promoting the Fair in Hong Kong, resulting in the recruitment of 7 exhibitors.

Moreover, the mission was organized by the Association to visit the Fair from 1985 July 25 to 28. The 10-member mission, led by Vice-President, Mr. S. K. Ngai, J.P., also visited the Automation Applications Centre of the Singapore Economic Development Board and the Japan Steel Works (Pte.) Ltd. and paid a courtesy call upon the Singapore Chinese General Chamber of Commerce.

STANDARDS AND DEVELOPMENT

The Hong Kong Patent System

In October 1985, the Association was invited to comment on whether the present system of patent protection in Hong Kong still satisfied Hong Kong's needs and if any changes should be introduced.

The Association, after studying the preliminary views put forward by the Government, agreed that the present system of registration of patents granted elsewhere should continue because of financial and other limitations in Hong Kong. The Association also felt that the present system should be widened to include the registration of patents granted by the European Patents Office, the Chinese Patent Office and other important international patent offices so as to enhance Hong Kong's image and position on the international level for the protection of intellectual properties.

Regarding the suggestion of establishing a system of "Petty Patents" or "Utility Models" in Hong Kong, the Association agreed in principle but suggested that this should be considered for introduction after the expanded registration system had been well developed and at such time that Hong Kong was properly prepared to embark on a 2-tier system.

The Association Supported Protection of Intellectual Property Rights

In July 1985, the Association, in conjunction with the Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce, the Federation of Hong Kong Industries and the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, submitted a representation to the US Government. This was in reaction to an US Federal Register Notice used by the US Government in January 1985 which requested public comments on practices of foreign governments related to intellectual property which had an adverse effect on US trade and investment.

Since the United States has taken a national view towards the damage caused to American intellectual property owners through counterfeiting around the world, information collected would be used in the review of the discretionary designation criteria of the Generalized System of Preferences later that year. Those countries with poor records would be eliminated from the GSP schemes. As Hong Kong was one of the beneficiaries of the US GSP, the four organizations decided to submit views to the US Government to demonstrate Hong Kong's efforts to protect intellectual property rights.

In the submission, it stated that Hong Kong recognizes that commercial counterfeiting if allowed to spread unharnessed would discourage international investment flows and technology exchange.

As a subscriber to the Paris Convention, Hong Kong condemned and acted against infringement of intellectual property rights in whatever form this might take.

The United States Administration was requested to recognise the strenuous efforts which had been made by the Hong Kong Government and by Hong Kong's private sector in combating commercial counterfeiting such as through legislation and issuing of certificates of origin. The submission stated that it would be unfair to group Hong Kong with other Asian offenders which had a less successful record in anti-counterfeiting. Moreover, full recognition should be given to Hong Kong's effective record of such action by according maximum degree of GSP eligibility to Hong Kong products.

The Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) (Amendment) Regulations 1985

After years of consultation, the proposed legislation on labelling requirements for prepackaged food was finally enacted in 1985 August. It would come into operation in 1987 August.

A new Third Schedule was added to the Food and Drugs (Composition and Labelling) Regulations to outline detailed requirements for the marking and labelling of prepackaged foods in respect of their names, ingredients, minimum durability, conditions of storage or use, weight and volume. Requirements are also imposed for the provision of information regarding the manufacturer and country of origin of prepackaged food and as to the language in which it is labelled.

The food items which are exempt from the labelling requirements of the Third Schedule were listed in the Fourth Schedule.

To enable the members to acquire a better knowledge of the regulations, a meeting was arranged with representatives from the Municipal Services Branch in 1986 March. The meeting was chaired by Dr. Christopher K.C. Leong, Chairman of the Working Group on Proposed Labelling Requirements for Prepackaged Foods.

The Control of Mineral Water

In July 1985, the Association has invited to comment on the control of mineral water.

It was proposed to amend the definition of "drink" and "food" in the Public Health and Urban Services Ordinance. Apart from aerated water, distilled water, water from natural springs (either in its natural state or with added mineral substances), the control would extend to cover water placed in

sealed containers for sale for human consumption. The Association agreed to the proposed amendment and this was subsequently enacted in May 1986.

1986 Hong Kong New Products Competition

Since 1970, the Association has organised the Hong Kong New Products Competition annually to encourage manufacturers to be innovative and to upgrade quality through research and development, and to promote industrial diversification. The improving quality of entries shows that Hong Kong manufacturers are placing more emphasis on product development.

The sponsors of the Competition were as follows:
The Trade and Industry Branch, Government Secretariat
The Hong Kong Export Credit Insurance Corporation
The Hong Kong General Chamber of Commerce
The Hong Kong Productivity Council
The Hong Kong Trade Development Council
The Kowloon Jaycees

The Judging Panel included representatives of the sponsors and the CMA, the Director of Industry, the Head of the Industrial Engineering Department and Dean of Faculty of Science, University of Hong Kong. The entries were judged on the criteria of functional efficiency, design, quality standard, production technique, choice of material and marketing potential.

The winners of the 1986 Hong Kong New Product Award were:

- Electrical Products Category —
Telephone Modem
by Capetronic Limited
- Machinery & Engineering Products Category —
Section A (All products less than 1,000 kg in weight)
Pad Printer
by Kent Engineering Co., Ltd.
- Section B (All products exceeding 1,000 kg in weight)
Injection Moulding Machine
by Chen Hsing Machinery Co., Ltd.

Among the winners, the most outstanding product, Injection Moulding Machine, received the Secretary for Trade and Industry Award.

- Certificates of Merits were awarded to:
Electrical Products Category —
Nickel Cadmium Rechargeable Button Cells
by Sylva Industries Ltd.
- Electronic Products Category —
3-Line Intercom Phone

- by Conso Electronics (Far East) Ltd.
- Plastic Products Category —
Convertible Square Table & Swivel Chair
by Qualidux Industrial Co., Ltd.
- Toys Category —
Learning Window
by Video Technology Electronics Ltd.

The Presentation Ceremony held on 1986 June 6, was officiated by the Hon. E.P. Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry.

Youth Creativity Award Competition

In 1985, the Association launched the Youth Creativity Award Competition to commemorate the United Nations' International Youth year. The objective was to cultivate creativity of youths in Hong Kong and encourage them to contribute to Hong Kong's industrial development. The Youth Creativity Award was sponsored by Sing Tao Newspapers Ltd.

- The Judging Panel included:
— Mr. T.C. Lee
Lecturer, Swire School of Design
Hong Kong Polytechnic
- Mr. Leung Sung Hoi
Head of Design Department
Lee Wai Lee Technical Institute
- Mr. H.S. Ong
Chairman & Managing Director
Barney H.K. Ltd.
- Mr. Poon Chun Leung
Editor-in-Chief, Sing Tao Wan Po
Sing Tao Newspaper Limited
- Mr. Ken Shimasaki
Joint Managing Director
New Horizons Product Development Co. Ltd.
- Mr. F.C. So
Acting Assistant Director of Education
Education Department
- Mr. Lawrence C.S. Tam
Chief Curator
Hong Kong Museum of Art

All young persons between the ages of 15 to 25 were eligible to compete for the award. An entrant was required to enter a drawing of a product in such shape or design or of such special functional features as he considers original, innovative and futuristic. Entries were judged on the criteria of creativity and imaginativeness.

The winner of the Youth Creativity Award was Foldable Stretcher by Mr. Wong Kam Kee.

There were two Merit Awards. The winners were:

- Shoe Deodorizing Appliance by Miss Winnie W.Y. Wong
- Print Lab by Mr. Lee On Yi

The presentation ceremony held on 1985 November 17, was officiated by the Hon. P.Y. Wong, OBE, JP, Honorary President of the Association.

CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories (TCL)

CMA Testing and Certification Laboratories continued to expand and upgrade its facilities to meet increasing demand from trade and industry for technical back-up services in the form of testing, inspection and technical consultancy services.

Throughout the year, TCL also conducted product comparison tests for the Consumer Council and the results were reported in the Council's magazine "Choice". Products tested included electric stoves, disposable diapers, electric calculators, electric aquarium accessories and thermo-storage electric water-heaters. Furthermore, TCL services were used intensively by the Trade and Industry Departments in monitoring consignments exported from Hong Kong.

To achieve recognition for TCL's services, TCL had applied for accreditation by the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS). Assessments on toy testing had been completed in 1986 June.

Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories Ltd (HKACL)

The CMA continued to provide secretariat services to the Hong Kong Association of Certification Laboratories (HKACL) in the past year. As in previous years, the Association advanced steadily to realize its objectives.

Mr. A.G. Eason, Deputy Director of Industry Department had agreed to become the Association's Advisor.

During the year, a visit to the Hong Kong Aircraft Engineering Co. (HAECO) was made in 1986 March and Mr. E.J. Evans, Executive Administrator of the Hong Kong Laboratory Accreditation Scheme (HOKLAS) had been invited to give a talk on "The Latest Development of HOKLAS" in May. As the Government Laboratory was the first laboratory accredited under the HOKLAS, the Association invited Mr. N.S. Lee, the Government Chemist to talk to members on "Laboratory Accreditation and the Government Laboratory" during luncheon in June.

Working Party on Textile Correlating Testing Programme continued to conduct tests on Colour Fastness to Washing and Crocking and Water Analysis

Working Party had completed a correlation testing programme on water samples used in air-conditioning system.

HKACL continued to publish its official journal, "Quality and Certification" and maintained liaison with overseas standards organizations.

The Hong Kong Food Trades Association Ltd

The CMA continued to provide secretariat service to the Hong Kong Food Trades Association (HKFTA) which is governed by the Hong Kong Food Council.

In the past year, HKFTA played a significant role in promoting public health and food hygiene and to further the interests of the food industry. The Association also took a keen interest in other issues which would affect Hong Kong's economy and the livelihood of people. HKFTA, therefore, sought to reflect views to the government concerning the issues of the control of mineral water. Report from the Broadcasting Review Board and Draft Inland Revenue (Amendment) (No. 4) Bill 1985. In addition the Chairman, Mr. Ip Yauk Lam, was elected as one of the representatives of 19 non-designated organizations of commerce sector in the Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China.

To promote good fellowship and liaison with food industry in other countries, HKFTA organized a study mission to Foshan, China in October 1985.

On the other hand, HKFTA continued to sponsor the Foodfest 85 (3rd International Food & Beverage Festival Hong Kong) which was organized by SHK International Services Ltd. Mr. Ip, the Chairman, officiated at its Opening Ceremony in 1985 November.

HOUSE ACTIVITIES

CMA Members' Dinner Party

To strengthen the ties with members, the Association organised the Members' Dinner Party on April 8, 1986.

Guests attending the Dinner Party included Mr. Eric Ho, Secretary for Trade and Industry, Mr. Xu Jia-tun, Director of Xinhua News Agency (Hong Kong Branch), Mr. Peter Tsao, Secretary for Administrative Services and Information, other senior government officials and representatives from various industrial associations.

Speaking at the Members' Dinner Party, Mr. Eric Ho indicated that manpower training was one of the areas in which Government had been lending support to industry.

Mr. Ho's remark echoed the view of Mr. Lawrence Chu, President of the CMA on the need for manpower training.

Mr. Chu opined that there was a very close relation between industrial development and manpower training. A shortage of manpower would hamper business expansion as well as snag economic development in Hong Kong.

"With the view of training a group of knowledgeable and efficient technologists, the Association hopes that the government will continue to expand the present foundation, to expedite manpower training plans and expand their facilities," Mr. Chu noted.

Following the speeches, there were variety shows and lucky draw. A number of prizes were given away, including a single roundtrip (Hong Kong - Amsterdam) ticket, color TV sets, video-recorders, houseware, toys, etc. Furthermore, every participant at the party was given a souvenir.

In short, the party was a success and ended with a happy note.

Delegation to China

In order to promote mutual understanding and strengthen economic links with China, the Association organized a mission to visit Beijing, Wuhan, Chongqing and Kunming from 1986 April 29 to May 13. The 21-member mission was led by Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu, President and members included Vice-Presidents Mr. N.W. Leung, Mr. F. Seto, Mr. Tommy Zau and Mr. Herbert Liang.

The delegation met Mr. Ji Peng Fai, State Councillor and Director of the Office for Hong Kong and Macau Affairs. During the discussion, Mr. Ji stated that Hong Kong would remain a centre of free international trade. Given that the concepts adopted in China might vary from those held in Hong Kong and that the political systems of the two places

were different, Mr. Ji remarked that different views reflected different perspectives and China welcome different views for discussion. Both China and Hong Kong shared a common goal — to maintain stability and prosperity in Hong Kong.

Regarding the concept of "One Country, Two Systems" which was new, Mr. Ji requested people in Hong Kong to pool their wisdom so that it could be put into practice.

The delegation also met Mr. Zhai Wen, Deputy Director, Import and Export Department, the Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade.

Members were warmly received in Wuhan, Chongqing, and Kunming. They held meetings with the All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce and the Federation of Industry and Commerce exchange views on issues of mutual interests.

The delegation was highly successful in fostering better understanding and closer liaison between relevant Chinese authorities and the Association.

CMA Mission Visited Guangzhou Economic and Technical Development District

The Association, upon invitation from the Guangzhou Federation of Commerce and Industry, sent a mission to visit the Guangzhou Economic and Technical Development District (GETDD) for first-hand information of its construction and to explore opportunities for joint ventures. The mission, comprised of 22 members, was led by President Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu, Vice-President Mr. Leung Nai Wing, Mr. Seto Fai and Mr. Herbert H.Y. Liang, visiting Guangzhou from 1986 June 27 to 29.

During the first day of the visit, the mission called upon Guangzhou and Guang Dong Federations of Commerce and Industry, and had friendly talks with their key officials and exchanged views on the economic development of Hong Kong and Guang Dong. The mission attended a dinner hosted by the Guangzhou Federation of Commerce and Industry, during which Guangzhou Mayor Mr. Zhu Xi Lin encouraged Hong Kong industrialists to participate in the industrial investments in Guangzhou.

On the second day, the mission travelled to the GETDD for a site visit, and was met by Mr. Miu En Lok, Chairman of the GETDD Management Committee.

The GETDD, situated in Huang Po District, was developed under approval given by the State Council in 1985. It had a planned development area of nearly 10 hectares, and provision of the basic communal services have been completed. It would have water and electricity supply, office blocks, workers quar-

ters, and telecommunication facilities. When fully developed there would be 12 multi-storey standard factory blocks, and 8 single-storey blocks to meet needs of different industries. The Management Authority offers a package of advantageous terms for investors and welcomes industrial joint-venture projects capitalizing in advanced technologies. Up to time of the visit there were more than 10 factories already in operation with a total investment of RMB¥80 million. In the evening, the mission hosted a dinner in honour of the Guangzhou counterparts, which was attended by officials from Guangzhou and Guang Dong Federations of Commerce and Industry, Foreign Trade and Economic Relations Bureau, United Front Works Departments and the provincial and municipal governments.

On June 29, the mission attended a reception by the Guangzhou United Front Works Department, and later paid a visit to a refrigerator production facility. A luncheon was arranged by the Guang Dong Federation of Commerce and Industry for the mission. After a brief tour of the Guangzhou City in the afternoon the mission returned to Hong Kong by through train.

Through this visit the Association has strengthened its links with the Guangzhou/Guang Dong Federations, and widened its understanding of economic development in Guang Dong and Guangzhou. These are essential to foster technological and economic cooperation between the two territories.

Election of Legislative Council

In 1984 November, the government published the White Paper on the Further Development of Representative Government in Hong Kong by which unofficial members to the Legislative Council were to be elected from functional constituencies. This system would give the commercial/industrial, financial, labour, social and professional sectors of the community due representation in the Council. The Association was designated as one of the representative organisations. CMA members composed the second electoral division of the industry functional constituency and were entitled to elect one member to the Legislative Council. Members of the Association entitled to vote at general meetings were eligible to register as electors. Out of approximately 2500 eligible members, 1284 members had registered. After the base number had been adjusted, the registration rate was about 55%.

The first indirect election of Unofficial Legislative Councillors of Hong Kong was held on 1985 September 26. The Association set up two polling



本會代表團與中國對外經濟貿易部進出口局長霍文舉行座談會。
CMA mission meets Mr. Zhai Wen, Deputy Director of Import and Export Department of Ministry of Foreign Economic Relations & Trade.

stations each in Kowloon and Hong Kong Island to facilitate voting by electors' representatives. There were 575 CMA members who voted on that day and Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, Vice-President was elected as an Unofficial Legislative Councillor with an overwhelming 544 votes.

The Association was very gratified with the result of the election which recorded about half of CMA's registered electors in the voting. It was believed that such a response rate had adequately reflected the concern of the election by the industrial sector. The Association was confident that Mr. Ngai could serve as a bridge between industry and the government, reflecting industry's views and enhancing mutual understanding and co-operation. It was certain that Mr. Ngai's election would be beneficial to industrial development and promotion.

In fact, Mr. Ngai had contributed substantial amount of valuable suggestions for Hong Kong industry in the past eight months or so. During the period, he participated in the work of Finance Committee, UMELCO Standing Panel in Industry, UMELCO Standing Panel in Public Utilities etc. Besides, he also squeezed much time to sit on various ad hoc groups related to trade and industry, such as the Legco Ad Hoc Group in Employment (Amendment) Bill 1985, the Draft Water Pollution Control (General) Regulations 1985, etc. Mr. Ngai was concerned with practically all issues that would affect the economy and livelihood of Hong Kong, e.g. oil price, industrial bank, and his criticism on the government's non-intervention policy towards Hong Kong's industry, etc. Most of his views and suggestions were supported by many Legco members.

Under the Legislative Council (Electoral Provisions) Ordinance, the Legislative Council electoral roll would be updated and published annually. The register, which would be rolled over from year to year, would be open during April 15 to May 6 and from May 20 to July 1 to take in new applicants. CMA members who had not yet registered as voting members were urged to register as soon as possible.

Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China

According to the Sino-British Joint Declaration, Hong Kong would revert to Chinese sovereignty after 1997 and become a special Administrative Region (SAR) with a high degree of autonomy administered by local people. The SAR, which would be allowed to retain its capitalistic life style for 50 years after 1997, would be governed by the Basic Law which would cover the SAR's political structure,

legal system, the rights, obligations and welfare of citizens, finance, monetary and economy, culture, science, education and religion, external affairs, etc. Pursuant to a resolution of the first meeting of the Drafting Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China (briefly known as "The Drafting Committee"), a consultative committee for the Basic Law with a wide representation of the community was to be formed in Hong Kong. This committee, known as The Consultative Committee for the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region of The People's Republic of China, (or "The Consultative Committee in brief") together with the Drafting Committee would contribute jointly to the drafting of the Basic Law. It would liaise and work as a bridge between various sectors of the community and the Drafting Committee, reflecting views and suggestions on the Basic Law.

As regards the membership selection for the Consultative Committee, two-thirds of the members were recommended by various sectors of the community and invited by the promoters' meeting, while one-third of the members were invited by the promoters' meeting through its own consultation. The Association was one of the designated organisations invited to sit on the Consultative Committee to represent the industrial sector, and upon the invitation of the promoters' meeting, the president and all the six vice-presidents were nominated as candidates upon a resolution of the General Committee of the Association. The President Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu, was elected to represent the Association through internal consultation and unanimous agreement as a Consultative Committee member.

Since the establishment of the Consultative Committee, the Association had expressed views and suggestions on the following issues:-

1. Setting up of specialised groups within the Consultative Committee.

The views of the Association were as follows:

- (a) The Finance Committee should
 - (i) see that the Foundation Fund for the Consultative Committee members and that the operating expenses be raised initially, as originally planned, by the promoters;
 - (ii) prepare the Consultative Committee's annual budgets and vet the annual account before submitting to the Standing Committee and for approval at the general meeting;
 - (iii) submit the final account to the Standing Committee and propose ways of handling any surplus or loss of the Foundation Fund upon the promulgation of the Basic Law upon the promulgation of the Basic Law of the HK Special Administrative Region of the People's Republic of China and before the dissolution of the Consultative

Committee.

(b) Working Procedure Committee should

- (i) fully utilize the manpower and physical resources according to the order of priority in the scope of work of the Consultative Committee;
- (ii) formulate procedures by which the Consultative Committee could communicate effectively with the Drafting Committee and people outside the Consultative Committee;
- (iii) submit proposals to the Standing Committee on procedures in collecting various views and suggestions.

(c) Small groups Planning Committee should

- (i) make suggestions as to the setting up of special groups within the sub-group committee according to practical needs, for example, an "Industrial/Commercial Sub-group" which should include members from industrial/commercial organisations. These sub-groups should submit their views on the relevant issues to the Standing Committee. After compilation, analysis and study, the suggestions should then be submitted by the Consultative Committee to the Draft Committee for reference in formulating the Basic Law;
- (ii) refer to the classification table on Consultative Committee's membership selection resolved at the Fourth Meeting of the promoters on 1985, September 28 regarding the method for forming special groups.

2. The Structure of the Basic Law

The Association had set up an ad hoc group which had come up with nine suggestions summarised as below:-

- (a) In order to ensure that HK could continue to enjoy prosperity and stability and practise "one country, two systems", China would, in accordance with its Constitution section 31, set up Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR) which would enjoy a high degree of autonomy and be governed by the Basic Law. The Basic Law should be written in accordance with the principles of Sino-British Joint Declaration, while the actual situation must also be considered. Firstly, the Basic Law should set out the establishment of Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (SAR), and define its role and its expected contribution in the history of China. A set of guidelines on social policy should also be included to state clearly the politics, law, finance, society, culture, education and language of Hong

Kong as well as other aspects of the system implemented within Hong Kong SAR. At the same time, the Basic Law should specify the rights and freedom to be enjoyed by Hong Kong people and their obligations and responsibilities in future. The promise of the present system and lifestyle to remain unchanged for 50 years should also be included.

- (b) Due to the difference between China and Hong Kong in their historical background, society, economy, political and legal systems and life style, their viewpoints would tend to diverge on many subjects. Therefore, these factors should be taken into consideration when drafting the Basic Law.

(c) Hong Kong SAR should be ruled by the government organized by the Hong Kong people according to the provisions in the Basic Law. The present government structure should be preserved as far as possible. However, all the forms and customs used during the colonial period of Hong Kong and showing Britain as a suzerain state of Hong Kong should be abandoned. Any other simplifications, amendments or emphases should be made later according to actual situation. In this way, the government structure, operation, responsibility and power of the Hong Kong SAR can function more effectively.

(d) Being the mainstay of Hong Kong's economy and employing almost one million workers, Hong Kong's industry has contributed to the prosperity and stability of its economy. Its contribution would be even more in future. Therefore, the future government of Hong Kong SAR should maintain the vitality of Hong Kong's industry, continue the non-intervention policies, and preserve a good investment climate in Hong Kong. The government should keep low tax rate in order to attract foreign investments. The way by which the Singaporean government aggravate investors burden should not be followed.

(e) The power of government should be divided into three branches without great deviations from the present system. The main function of a political system was to maintain the stability and prosperity of the society. To implement universal election in Hong Kong would lead to an imbalance in the existing legislature and would result in reckless welfare policy that would affect

industrial development. Therefore the legislature should not be set up through one-man-one-vote direct election. However, it would be acceptable to have a small portion of the legislature to be formed through direct election. In the legislative election, over 50% of the seats should be from the functional constituencies. Moreover, the proportion occupied by industrial and commercial sectors should be greater since their contribution to the economy of the society is greater.

- (f) The definitions of laws, human rights, freedom of speech and capitalism should be stated clearly and in detail in the Basic Law. Where there are discrepancies in definitions between Hong Kong and China, a clearly-cut line should be drawn to distinguish between these definitions. Amendments in these parts should never be made rashly. The establishment of the legislature, the appointment of administrators and the relation among the executive, legislative and judiciary should be clearly stated in the Basic Law to avoid any misunderstandings or illusions from citizens in Hong Kong. The powers of the central government and the SAR government should also be made clear, otherwise it would give rise to confidence crisis. However, flexibility should be allowed for economic and commercial policies because they are subject to change with changing situation.
- (g) The Basic Law should aim at preserving the existing economic system, particularly for the relations with which Hong Kong has been tied to other countries, areas and international economic organisations. In this context, future Hong Kong SAR should maintain its identity as an independent and autonomous member to participate in all international trade organisations, thereby ensuring the rights and position it could enjoy under its agreements with foreign countries. And SAR should have full autonomy in its administration so as to ensure the vitality of Hong Kong's industry.
- (h) The present labour welfare is adequate. In order to avoid putting more burden on investors, the government should not increase taxation. Any expenditure in expanding future labour welfare should be regulated according to income, otherwise investors would be discouraged from investing. Expansion of labour welfare would generate

higher costs, reduce the competitiveness of our export and possibly lead to unemployment, thereby exerting pressure on future government. The welfare system in Western Europe has proved to be detrimental to its economic development, bringing about an imbalance in Budget. Therefore, Hong Kong should be pragmatic in order to maintain its prosperity.

- (i) Any provisions, such as the right of interpretation, the right of amendment, Nationality Law, etc. about the Basic Law that might not have been clearly stated in the Sino-British Joint Declaration should be made complete. Furthermore, there should be provisions in the Basic Law to give equal treatment to Hong Kong citizens as well as foreigners in the future SAR.

Comment on the Report of the Broadcasting Review Board

In August 1984 the Association commented on the terms of references of the Broadcasting Review Board (BRB). In September 1985, the BRB Report was released and comments from public were invited. The Association, while maintained those views, stated in its previous submission, add its oral comments.

Regarding the banning of certain types of advertisement, the Association was of the opinion that restrictions on advertising should be treated equitably. In this connection, we suggested partial ban to be imposed on both alcohol and tobacco and the banning hours should be extended from 4:30 p.m. and 6:30 p.m. to between 4:30 p.m. and 8:00 p.m. The partial ban on tobacco advertising should be subject to review after two years.

With reference to the suggestion made by BRB to set up a public broadcaster and allow it a monopoly of both Chinese and English services for certain periods of prime or near-prime airtimes, the Association felt that this proposal would greatly affect the income of the commercial television licensees.

Moreover, BRB also proposed the change of the royalty base of the commercial television licensees as well as the total ban of tobacco advertising and the extension of existing partial ban of alcohol advertising, all of which would reduce revenue of the commercial television licensees and their combined effect would probably undermine the financial health of the broadcasting industry.

Therefore, the Association suggested that the proposal of granting of monopoly airtime to the public broadcaster be implemented stage by stage. For

instance, instead of granting a monopoly of prime airtime to the public broadcaster at the stage, a monopoly of the near-prime airtime period should be granted. Until later stage, the public broadcaster might be granted the prime airtime monopoly. This would not only give a period of time for the commercial television licensees to accommodate with the setting up of the public broadcaster and other new terms within their licences, but also allowed the public broadcaster a period of time to establish their image.

The Confusion Between the Chinese Names of the Association and "Hong Kong Factory Owners Association Limited" Finally Cleared - the Latter Has to Change Its Chinese Name

As the Chinese name of Hong Kong Factory Owners Association Limited (FOA in brief) nearly resembled that of the CMA, a lot of confusion arose which had caused CMA a great deal of trouble as well as public concern. On receiving CMA's complaint, the Registrar of Companies of the Registrar General's Department required FOA Owners Association Limited to change its Chinese name within 6 weeks as from August 3, 1982. By virtue of the Judgment of the High Court of Justice Miscellaneous Proceedings No. 1553/82 (the Judgment) dated March 17, 1983, the decision of the Registrar of Companies was quashed and FOA was allowed to make representations. Subsequently, from June 22, 1983 to December 31, 1984, a total of 4 submissions had been made by CMA and the other party to the Registrar General's Department. Upon the consent of the Registrar of Companies, an oral hearing was held on March 5 & 6, 1985. CMA was represented by Mr. Martin C.M. Lee, Q.C. and Mr. Andrew K.N. Lee, Counsel instructed by Lo & Lo, CMA's legal adviser. A decision was made on April 29, 1985 that under the provisions of S.22(2) of the Ordinance, FOA had to change its Chinese name within 6 weeks from April 29, 1985 or such longer period as deemed fit by the authority.

FOA finally changed its Chinese name in January 1986, the 4-year disputes over the association name was thus settled.

CMA and Donors Scholarship 1985

As a token of support to technical education, and to encourage students aspiring to join industry, the Association has been awarding scholarships annually to outstanding students receiving technical education in secondary and tertiary institutions since 1964. The scholarship scheme received generous support from both members and the community.

For 1985, a total donation of HK\$189,201 had been received and distributed as scholarships to 274 students from 23 educational institutions including the two universities and polytechnics, tertiary and technical institutes, technical secondary and prevocational schools.

The presentation ceremony was held on 1985 November 26 and officiated by Mr. M. Pagliary, J.P., Deputy Secretary for Education and Manpower. In recognition of their generosity, Mr. Lawrence Chu, President of the Association, presented souvenirs to donors with a donation of HK\$1,000 or more.

Donors and the amount of donation were as follows:

Name of Donors	Donation (HK\$)
Liung Meng Tai Scholarship	22,790
Mr. Chow Chung Kai, QBE, JP	20,000
Etta Trading Co. Ltd.	10,000
Sun Hing Audio Equipment	
Manufactory Ltd.	6,000
Electronic Devices Ltd.	5,000
Apexon Electronics Ltd.	5,000
Mou Fung Ltd.	5,000
South Asia Traders Co.	5,000
Lam Soon (HK) Ltd.	5,000
Kam Kiu International (Holdings) Ltd.	5,000
Shell Electric Manufacturing (Holdings) Co. Ltd.	4,000
Boston Trading (HK) Ltd.	3,500
Forward Winsome Industries Ltd.	3,500
Dr. Stephen Hui	3,000
Yan Hing Mining Co. Ltd.	3,000
Cheng Kung Garments Factory Ltd.	3,000
St. Louis Land Investment Co. Ltd.	3,000
Sweetmart Garment Works Ltd.	3,000
Tai Fong Dyeing & Weaving Factory Ltd.	3,000
Herald Metal & Plastic Works Ltd.	3,000
Ting Tai Wah Chong Metal Mfg. Co. Ltd.	2,640
Pak Kee Metal & Plastic	
Manufactory Ltd.	2,500
Wing Tai Exporters Ltd.	2,500
M C Packaging (HK) Ltd.	2,500
Kwong Yarn Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2,500
Progress Construction Ltd.	2,500
Cresta Industries Ltd.	2,500
Unitoys Co. Ltd.	2,500
Li Chung Shing Tong	2,200
Chung Nam Weaving Factory Ltd.	2,200
Funny Corporation	2,001
Frantex Garments Factory Ltd.	2,000
Johnson Electric Industrial	
Manufactory Ltd.	2,000
World Wide Stationery Manufacturing Co. Ltd.	2,000

Hop Shing Loong Lamps Ltd.	2,000
Taching Petroleum Co. Ltd.	2,000
Chiu Fu-san Scholarship	1,720
Perfect Knitting Factory Ltd.	1,500
Garmy Development Co. Ltd.	1,200
Universal Optical Industries Ltd.	1,200
Associated Garment Mfg. Co. Ltd.	1,000
Hsin Chong Holdings (HK) Ltd.	1,000
Mr. Chu Poon Shin	1,000
Yee Sing Industrial Co. Ltd.	1,000
Hing Fat Plastic Co. Ltd.	1,000
Mr. Fok Wah Pun	1,000
Everwise Ltd.	1,000
Yips Industrial Co.	1,000
The World United Trading Co. Ltd.	1,000
A Fai Engineers and Shiprepairers Ltd.	1,000
Dah Chung Ind. Co. Ltd.	1,000
Lucky Enamelware Factory Ltd.	1,000
Legarleon Investment Ltd.	1,000
Wintun Co.	1,000
United Weaving Factory Ltd.	1,000
Po Shing Shoe Co. Ltd.	1,000
W Haking Enterprises Ltd.	800
Tak Ah Knitwears and Garment Factory Ltd.	500
The Refined Industry Co. Ltd.	500
Oceanic Int'l Ltd.	500
Serta Co. Ltd.	500
Wah Keung Metal Manufactory	500
Tak Shun Garment Factory	500
Lai Ming Metal Mfy. Ltd.	500
YKK Zipper Co. (HK) Ltd.	500
Sun Sze Ngai Metalware Manufactory Co. Ltd.	500
Wing Wah Fabric Industries Ltd.	500
Regency Enterprises Ltd.	500
Chung Lup Packing & Stationery Co. Ltd.	500
Hoover Button Factory Ltd.	500
Tak Hung Corporation	500
Mabuchi Industry Co. Ltd.	300
Sunny Co.	300
Silver Manufactory Co. Ltd.	300
Par Wah Garment Co. Ltd.	300
HK China Gloves Mfg. Co.	300
Kwong Tai Lamp Factory Ltd.	300
Delta Industrial Co.	250
Fidelity Electronics Co.	200
Total	189,201

CMA Prevocational School School Report

School Management Committee

The School was founded by the Chinese Manufacturers' Association of Hong Kong in 1976 and the School Management Committee was appointed by the same. During the year, The School Management Committee consisted of Supervisor, Mr. Paul T.S. Yin with Mr. Lawrence C.H. Chu, Mr. Graham C.H. Cheng, Mr. Patrick W.H. Choi, and Mr. Donald H.K. Chow as Managers. They meet once a month to plan school policies, which are implemented by the Principal.

Curriculum and Class Structure

The school is a government subsidized prevocational school. There are 28 classes, with include 8 Form one classes, 8 Form two classes, 8 Form three classes, 2 Form four classes and 2 Form five classes. The total number of students is 1,043.

The school curriculum follows those designated by the Education Department, comprising general and technical subjects. In junior section, general subjects take up 56%; while technical subjects share the remaining 44% of the curriculum. For senior section, curriculum comprises 64% general subjects and 36% technical subjects. Computer studies have been introduced the senior section curriculum and students sit for this subject in the Certificate Examination of Education.

Staff

The whole staff consists 55 members, including 14 Graduate Masters/Mistresses, 28 Certificated Masters/Mistresses, 10 workshop instructors, 1 librarian and 2 laboratory technicians. The number of clerical staff is 6 with 10 minor staff.

School Administrative Organization

There are five committees: Committee of Studies, Committee of Discipline, Committee of Students' Counselling, Committee of Careers Counselling, and Committee of Extra-curricular Activities. Under each committee there are sub-committees, such as Audio-visual Education, Library Management and School Publications. Staff meetings are held every month to discuss and evaluate school policies and affairs; staff can have adequate opportunities to voice their views on school business. All committees and sub-committees hold meetings regularly to discuss and plan all matters concerned, so as to promote school affairs in a co-operative manner. Following the instruction of the Education Department, two representatives are elected by all teaching staff to hold consultative meetings, twice each year, with the school Management Committee to promote better communication and co-operation between the two parties.

Discipline

The school cares much for students' moral development. Members of the Committee of Discipline, together with teachers of Chinese Language, have designed syllabus guide on moral education for Form one to Form three. Form-teachers devote one period to moral education every two cycles. In addition, the Committee of Discipline takes disciplinary measures vigilantly. All teachers take turns to deliver speeches on moral education during weekly assemblies.

Since 1980, the title "Student of the Year" has been awarded to a student who excels in both academic achievements and conduct each year to set up a good example for his fellow school-mates.

Students' Counselling

Starting from 1979, a school social worker, provided by the Hong Kong Children and Youth Service, stations in the school twice a week. The school social worker co-operates with the Committee of Students' Counselling in providing students with guidance to solve their individual problems, enabling them to concentrate on their studies. Besides individual counselling, group counselling activities and talks

on human relations are held frequently.

Careers Counselling

To assist students in choosing their careers and in planning their further studies, the Committee arranged careers talks, inviting Labour Department officers and leading personalities of all walks to give talks, providing information for further studies, and visits to Polytechnic and industrial and commercial institutions are also arranged. Before and after the graduation examinations, the school also finds jobs for students.

Extra-curricular Activities

The school aims to provide an all-round education, and therefore pays special attention to the promotion of extra-curricular activities. With the help of teachers, the School has arranged twenty seven extra-curricular clubs/societies this year, to instil knowledge of different natures and to cultivate healthy habits and interest among students, to give them a chance to exercise and demonstrate their potentials, and to further teacher-student communication and understanding. The extra-curricular activities and interest groups are of four different kinds this year: Athletic, Academic Interest and Services.

Inter-school Competitions and Activities

During the year, the school participated in the following competitions and activities and the results were satisfactory:

- Inter-school Athletic Championship Division I
- Inter-school Cross-country Championship, Division II Kowloon-Overall Champion
- Inter-school Volley Ball Championship: First runner-up (Kowloon) and will be promoted to Division I next year
- The 39th Inter-school Athletic Meet organized by the South China Sport Association
- Canoeing Competition organized by the Scouts Association - Overall Champion
- The 37th Hong Kong Schools Music Festival
- The 38th Hong Kong Schools Music Festival - Melodica Band (Secondary) Champion
- Melodica Ensemble (Secondary) Champion
- Youth Sculpture Design Competition - Merit
- 1986 School Health Education Project Competition - Second runner-up
- Civic Education Interview Competition-Best Interview, Best Report and Overall Champion
- IYY 1985 Inter-district student Team-champion Award Competition - Third runner-up
- Joint School Science Exhibition - Third runner-up

Internal Competitions and Activities

The teachers and students belong to four different Houses, namely Red, Brown, Yellow and Green. The following activities have been conducted during the school year:

1. Annual Athletic Meet
2. Inter-house Cross Country Race
3. Board-display Competition
4. Volley Ball Competition
5. Table-tennis Competition
6. Community Chest Fund Raising
7. Athletic Meet for Beginners

Result of Public Examination

- A. Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examination
78 students sat for the H.K.C.E.E. 1985
52 student gained 5E or above; the passing percentage was 67
The number of distinctions and credits added up to 103
- B. The Junior Secondary Education Assessment 1984 - 1985
Among 236 students who sat for the Scaling test, 76 students were allocated to the 76 Form-four places of the school, 11 to other prevocational schools, 18 to aided secondary schools, 18 to aided technical secondary school and 18 to technical institute. The percentage of allocation was 56.8%.
Most of the remaining students have joined the craftsman apprentice scheme and worked in the industrial field.

CMA Choi Cheung Kok Prevocational School Report

School Management Committee

Members of the School Management Committee included the Supervisor, Mr. Choi Cheung Kok, JP, and School Managers Mr. Hung Cheung Pui, JP, Mr. Wong Po Yan OBE, JP, Mr. Ngai Shiu Kit, OBE, JP, Mr. Patrick Choi Wan Hoe, Mr. Li Sze Bay, JP, and Mr. Kwok Hin Wah.

School Administration and Organization

The school administrative machinery consisted of six committees governing general administration, academic affairs, discipline and guidance, extra-curricular activities, career guidance, and staff welfare respectively. Members of the first five committees were appointed by the Principal while those of the Staff Welfare Committee were elected.

Number of Classes, Students and Staff

In the academic year of 1985 - 86, there were 7 classes in both Form 1 and Form 2, and 2 classes

in both Form 4 and Form 5. In each form, the classes fell into two different subject groups - commercial and technical, with the ratio of class distribution as 3:4 in Form 1 and 2, and 1:1 in Form 4 and 5. The total enrolment was 688 students.

The staff employed include 29 teachers, 1 laboratory technician, 4 workshop instructors, 3 clerks and 13 janitors.

Curriculum

As a subsidized school, we offer three to five years of prevocational secondary school education to students of eleven to eighteen years old.

The curriculum can be divided into 4 main subject categories, namely general subjects, technical subjects, commercial subjects and cultural subjects. They include the following items:

General subjects include Chinese Language, English Language, Mathematics, Integrated Science, Engineering Science, Social Studies and Computer Studies.

Technical subjects cover Metalwork, Electronics and Electricity, Light Metal and Finishing, Air-conditioning and Refrigeration, and Technical Drawing.

Commercial subjects comprise Office Practice, Commercial Knowledge, Typing, Principles of Accounts and Shorthand.

Cultural subjects include Art and Design, Music and Physical Education.

Besides taking the JSEA and the Hong Kong Certificate of Education Examinations, students can sit for overseas public examinations through school recommendations or as private candidates and obtain professional qualifications.

Career Guidance

The teachers-in-charge set up a bulletin board outside the library and organize seminars, quizzes and visits in this connection.

Discipline and Student Guidance

The school puts very much emphasis on cultivating the students' personalities. Moral education is geared towards the development of good citizenship based upon the school motto of Sincerity, Trust, Diligence and Fortitude. The Discipline and Student Guidance Committee, in consultation with the Principal, generated a scheme in moral education which features morning and weekly assemblies, seminars, bi-weekly class-teacher sessions, and leadership training for School Prefects. Students learned through active participation in talks, group discussions, role play and various activities. On the other hand, the school maintained frequent contacts with parents and organized 2 Parent Days in that year.

The Caritas Family Services dispatched a school social worker to our school to provide professional counselling services to students one day each week.

The seminars topics and moral education themes were as follows:

- A) Seminar topics cover Duties of Youths towards their Families, Sex and Youth; Secondary School Students and Triad Societies (in conjunction with the police); Money and Yourself; Friendship; Anti-corruption in the Context of Our Daily Life (in conjunction with ICAC); and How to Learn Effectively.
- B) Moral Education themes
- 1) On School Life: Know our School and School Regulations.
 - 2) On Self-development: Sportsmanship, Make Much of Time, Enjoyment, Sense of Value, Save for Raining Days, Sensible Money Expenditures, Good Habits, and Leisure and Pastimes.
 - 3) On Friends and Family: Family and I, Other Peoples' Good Points, Filial Piety and
 - 4) About Society and World: Triad Societies, Industrial Safety, The Message of Christmas, Consumers' Rights and Duties, Quality Control and Safe Products, Year of International Youth, and Cigarette Smoking and Alcoholism.

Extra-Curricular Activities

In order to offer an all-round education, the school exerted much effort to organize twenty-five activity groups as follows:

- A) Academic and Cultural Groups: English Society, Chinese Society, Mathematics and Science Society, Technical Club, Commercial Club, Music Club, Art and Design Club, and PE Club.
- B) Interest Groups: Photography, Chess, Drama, Stamp-collecting, Choir, Mandarin, Home-craft, and Christian Fellowship.
- C) Voluntary Services: Red Cross Youth Cadet, Boy Scout, Girl Guide, Community Youth Club, Student Librarian, and Social Service.
- D) Sports: Athletics, Ball Games, and Water Activities.

Besides regular meetings, the various groups organized contests among houses, classes and forms so as to provide inter-personal training through healthy competitions.

Athletic Events

The First Athletic Meet was held at the Yuen Long Stadium on December 16 and 18, 1985. Over 70% of students participated in the competitions, with Mr. Herbert Liang Hin Ying, Vice-President of CMA and Mrs. T.K. Huang, Inspector of PE Section,

Education Department as guests of honour.

The School also took part in 4 x 100m relay in Men's Youth Division of Tuen Mun District Athletic Meet and gained the second runner up honour.

Other

School Opening Ceremony officiated by Sir David Akers Jones, KBE, CMG, JP, the Chief Secretary of Hong Kong was held on October 19, 1985. Over 2,000 primary six pupils and about 500 parents and residents of Tuen Mun and students from other schools came to the School Open Day (1988 June 10 and 11, 1985). On its First Speech Day (1988 June 10), the School had the pleasure to invite the Hon. Wong Po Yan, OBE, JP, Member of the Legislative Council and Hon. President of CMA as Guest of Honour and Mrs. Wong to present prizes to the students.

Visit & Reception

1985

- July 5 Mr. D.A. Roots and Mr. G.M.P. Henderson from ICAC visited the Association to introduce ICAC's Advisory Services Group which assists industrial and commercial organizations in the private sector to fight corruption.
- July 12 A mission from Trinidad visited the Association to exchange views on economic cooperation and trade promotion.
- July 15 A mission from the Association of Pacific Island Legislatures visited the Association to exchange views on economic cooperation between various countries in the Pacific region and Hong Kong.
- July 17 A delegation of Fujian Taxation Association and Henan Economic and Technology Cooperation Mission called upon the Association respectively. A delegation from Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region visited the Association to exchange views on Xinjiang - Hong Kong economic cooperation.
- September 2 A trade delegation from Saga Prefecture, Japan visited the Association and held trade meeting with CMA members.
- September 10 Mr. Chris Godwin, Principal Trade Officer of the Industrial Promotion Division, Industry Department, Hong Kong Government, called upon Association.

September 12 Mr. Jack W. Kennedy, Agent General of Asia/Pacific from the Government of Alberta visited the Association.

September 27 A delegation of the Hunan Provincial Government, headed by Mr. Chen Lung, General Secretary of the provincial government visited the Association.

October 2 A delegation from the Guam Island Government visited the Association, introducing the economy and investment opportunities in the island.



中華全國工商業聯合會代表團蒞會訪問，與本會董事會主席會談，朱祖誥會長向胡子昂主席致送錦旗留念。
President Lawrence Chu presents a souvenir to Mr. Hu Zi Ang of All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce delegation visiting CMA.



盧森堡貿易團與本會董事會會談。
Luxembourg Trade Mission meets CMA General Committee members.

October 4 A 17-member delegation from All-China Federation of Industry and Commerce, led by the Federation's advisor Mr. Wan Kuo-quin, visited CMA.

October 7 A mission from Baja California, Mexico visited the Association.

October 10 A trade mission from Luxembourg visited the Association, exchanging views on trade promotion and investment cooperation.

October 18 A foreign trade mission from the Fujian Provincial Government visited the Association, introducing the economic and trade co-operation opportunities in the province.

October 23 A delegation from Venezuela visited the Association.

October 28 A trade mission from Fukuoka Prefecture, Japan visited the Association.

November 13 An international economic relations delegation from Austria visited the Association, exchanging views on promoting Europe - Hong Kong trade and investment relations.

November 27 A 38-member delegation of the All China Federation of Industry and Commerce, headed by Mr. Hu Zi Ang, visited the Association.

December 6 A mission from Oregon, USA visited the Association.

December 23 A mission of Fujian Technology Exchange Centre visited the Association, introducing Fujian Province's resources and its industrial and agricultural development. It also invited local investments to promote technological exchange between Hong Kong and Fujian.

1986

January 14 Mr. Clive Rodger, Executive Director, Apparel Importers' Association of Australia, visited the Association, exchanging views on proposed legislation to protect Australian garment industry.

January 20 Led by Mr. Lu Ping, Secretary-General of State Council's Hong Kong and Macau Affairs Office as well as Deputy Secretary-General of Basic Law Drafting Committee, a 13-member delegation of Basic Law Investigation Sub-group called on CMA to exchange views with CMA Executive and General Committees' members on drafting Basic Law.

January 28 Mr. Junji Nishime, Governor of Okinawa Prefecture, Japan, visited the Association, discussing issues on Hong Kong - Japan trade.

February 14 Mr. Piers Jacobs, Financial Secretary (designate), visited the Association and was received by President Lawrence Chu, Vice-Presidents Leung Nai Wing, Seto Fai, Ngai Shiu Kit, Herbert Liang and Philip Lai.

February 21 A delegation from Industrial Development Committee Hartlepool, England visited the Association, introducing the city's industrial and commercial development.

March 12 Mr. Hyun-Nam Kim, Managing Director, Korea Centre (HK) Ltd and Korea Traders Association (Hong Kong Branch), together with Mr. Joun-Chun Park, Research Manager of KTA (Hong Kong Branch) visited the Association, exchanging views on economic and trade relations between Hong Kong and Korea.

March 22 Mr. Paul Lejour, General Delegate of Fabrimetal of Belgium, visited the Association.

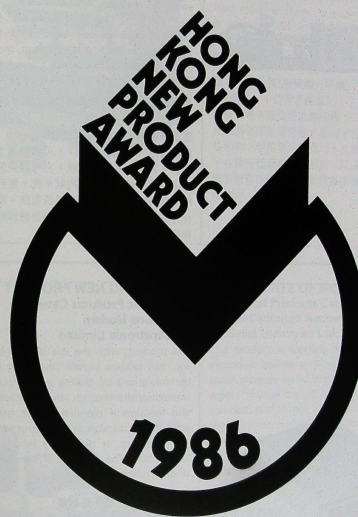


太平洋島嶼立法機構聯會代表團蒞會訪問。
Association of Pacific Island Legislatures delegation visits CMA.



一九八六年春節團拜。
1986 Lunar New Year Gathering.

香港新產品獎標誌
Hong Kong New Product Award Logo



一九八六年香港新產品比賽
1986 HONG KONG NEW PRODUCTS COMPETITION



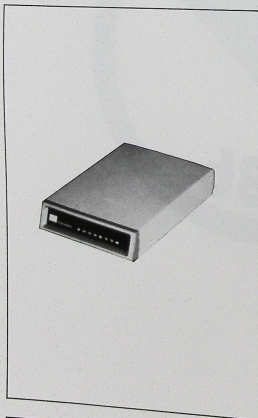
SECRETARY FOR TRADE AND INDUSTRY
AWARD AND
HONG KONG NEW PRODUCT AWARD
(Machinery and Engineering Products
Category-Section B)
(All products exceeding 1,000kg in weight)
Injection Moulding Machine
by Chen Hsong Machinery Co., Ltd.

The machine is operated by a microprocessor based programmable controller with a memory of up to 99 sets of moulding data. Different from the conventional machine, it is set on factory floor without any platform. In the hydraulic control system, cartridge valve has been used to shorten the response time, minimize the pressure drop, increase reliability and maintain the compact size of the machine. In addition, it is operated at a very low noise level.

工島司機及香港新產品獎(機械類-乙類)
(超過一千公斤之產品)

陳雄機務有限公司之注塑機

此機器是由電腦控制操作。可儲備九十九套注塑記憶系統。有別於傳統注塑機。它可以安裝在廠房地面，毋須另置平台。其液壓控制系統，是利用彈閥，以縮短反應時間，使降壓減至最低程度，增加其可靠性及保持機器的緊密度。此外，機器操作時所發出的聲浪極低。



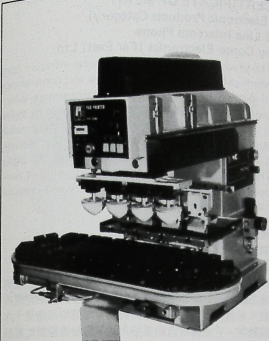
HONG KONG NEW PRODUCT AWARD
(Electronic Products Category)
Telephone Modem
by Capetronic Limited

The product, with the use of an 8-bit micro-processor, can process signals (including modulation and demodulation) by linking up computers locally and internationally through telephone line. Auto-redialing will function if the line of the other end is busy, until it gets through or is interrupted by the user on the keyboard. It displays a help menu and a real time clock. The product is slim and it can be put under a telephone.

香港新產品獎(電子產品類)

凱威電子之數據傳輸機

此產品是利用 8-二進數位微型電腦，通過電話線，連接本地和國際電腦以處理訊息來往(包括調制和解調)。假若另一方的線路繁忙，它會自動進行重複撥動，直至線路暢通或由用戶在鍵盤上中斷連結。它有著顯示輔助程式及時鐘。此產品外型纖巧，可放置於電話之下。



HONG KONG NEW PRODUCT AWARD
(Machinery and Engineering Products
Category-Section A)
(All products less than 1,000kg in weight)
Pad Printer
by Kent Engineering Co., Ltd.

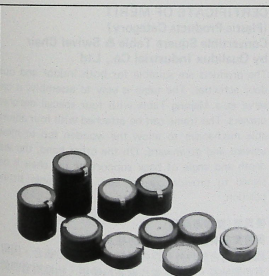
This machine is used for 4 colour wet-on-wet pad printing. It is controlled by a 8k bytes micro-processor with 28 pre-set printing model/sections for the user's own selection. A built-in delay time control is installed to achieve better ink printability. The rigid machine frame is made of aluminium casting. It also features an emergency press-knob for immediate power shut off and the flexibility of completely switching over to manual control.

香港新產品獎(機械類-甲類)

(不超過一千公斤之產品)

堅毅工程有限公司之移印機

此機器是用於四色濕式套印。它是由 8 K 二進位微電腦控制，使用者可選擇二十八項預定印刷模型或動作。並裝有延遲時間控制器，以求取得最佳印刷效果。附有緊急按鈕，可以即時截斷電源或將操作轉為人手控制。



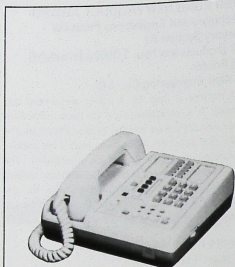
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
(Electrical Products Category)
Nickel Cadmium Rechargeable Button Cells
by Sylva Industries Ltd.

The product is specially designed for electrical and electronic devices such as wireless telephone, computer memory board which require a back-up power supply during the off-line condition. Its slim and compact button cell construction is different from the common cylindrical nickel cadmium battery. More combinations of inter-connecting several cells are possible. Being completely sealed and leak-proof, it has a high charge retention due to its mass plate construction.

優異獎(電器類)

時輝實業有限公司之鈕型鎳鎘儲電池

此產品是特為電器及電子產品而製。例如無線電話、電腦儲存板等。在停電時需要後備電源之產品。其纖巧鈕型設計有別於常見的圓柱形鎳鎘儲電池。並可連結多個電池。此外，它是完全密封及防漏，其板型設計令電池保持高度充電情況。



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
(Electronic Products Category)
3-Line Intercom Phone
by Conso Electronics (Far East) Ltd.

The product features 6 programmable intercom zone which offers handsfree answer back and conferencing to outside line. It is equipped with memory which can store up to 20 numbers, each having 16 digits. It has auto redial feature which automatically redials busy number up to 10 times and the most recently dialed telephone number of maximum 30 digits. The LED display provides visual indication of numbers dialed, number stored in memory and intercom call message waiting.

優異獎 (電子產品類)

領威電子(遠東)有限公司之

三街線五內線電腦電話(無需總機)

此產品具五種預定程序內線系統，使用者毋須用聽筒通話，並可與街線舉行會議。它具有多方面的記憶系統，可儲存多至二十個電話號碼，每個均可達至十六個數字。它並備有自動重撥功能，自動重撥繁忙電話十次及對上一次撥出之號碼，儲存的號碼及內線電話留言。



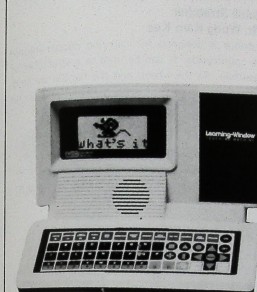
CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
(Plastic Products Category)
Convertible Square Table & Swivel Chair
by Qualidux Industrial Co., Ltd

The products are suitable for both indoor and outdoor activities. The table is easy to assemble, it can serve as a Majong Table with four special designed drawers. The frame can be attached with four adjustable mechanism to allow the wooden top to move upward and downward. On the other hand, the seat depth and angle of back support of the chair is designed to provide correct and comfortable sitting position.

優異獎 (塑膠產品類)

廣達實業有限公司之兩用方枱及轉椅

此產品適合於戶外及戶內活動。方枱易於組合，因附有四個抽屜，它又可當作麻雀枱使用，枱板附有四個調節設備，令木製枱面可以上下移動。轉椅坐位深度及背部支撐角度的設計，能提供正確及舒適就座位置。



CERTIFICATE OF MERIT
(Toys Category)
Learning Window
by Video Technology Electronics Ltd.

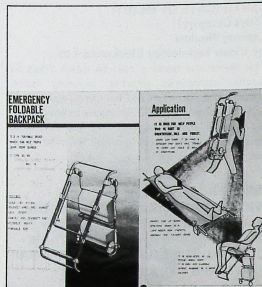
This device is a teaching machine which offers 13 separate educational activities, including maths, spelling, language, music and fun games, quizzes and drawing. It features a LCD dot-matrix screen display. By plugging another cartridge into the slot, more advanced activities can be provided for older children.

優異獎 (玩具類)

傳易達電子產品有限公司之智慧聲電腦教育遊戲機

此玩具是提供十三個不同教學活動的學習器材，包括數學、串字、語言、音樂及趣味遊戲、問題及劃圖。它具有一個點點螢幕顯示。使用者若放入另一軟件，便可為年紀較大的兒童提供較高深的活動。

一九八六年青年創作獎比賽
1986 YOUTH CREATIVITY AWARD COMPETITION



摺疊擔架
Foldable Stretcher

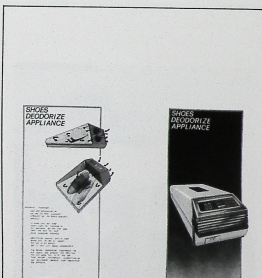
YOUTH CREATIVITY AWARD
Foldable Stretcher
by Mr. Wong Kam Kee

This device is designed for carrying people injured in the countryside. It can be used as a stretcher or a wheelchair. As the wheels and the handle are foldable, the user can carry it easily by hand and on his shoulder.

青年創作獎

黃健旗先生之摺疊擔架

該產品是為運送在郊野地區受傷的人士而設計，它可以用作擔架或輪椅。輪子及扶手可以摺疊，方便使用者攜帶。



鞋除臭器
Shoe Deodorizing Appliance

MERIT AWARD

Shoe Deodorizing Appliance
by Miss Wong Wai Yuen, Winnie

The unit removes the unpleasant odour of shoes by means of an activated charcoal filter. Besides, the antiseptic chemicals inside the filter can prevent the growth of bacteria in the shoes. Operation is simple. The user only needs to put the shoes in the appliance and set the required time. The appliance will function automatically.

優異獎

黃惠恩小姐之皮鞋除臭器

該除臭器利用活性炭過濾器消除皮鞋的臭味。過濾器內藏有殺菌化學藥品，可以防止鞋內滋生細菌。操作方法簡單，使用者只須將皮鞋放入除臭器內並調較所需時間，它便能自動操作。

MERIT AWARD
Print Lab

by Mr. Lee On Yi

The product is designed for use by photograph finishing shop. By using the Print Lab, the client can see the positive, image of the negatives in the screen before printing. It also enables cropping of the print, control of its size and format, and facilitates correction of the colour of the print. Special effects (eg. filtered effect) can be produced easily.

優異獎

李安兒先生之相片裁放機

該產品可供相片沖晒公司使用。客戶在沖晒相片前，可利用相片裁放機觀看底片的影像。它可以用秒數剪相片，控制沖晒相片的尺碼及形狀，並可調較相片的顏色與製造特別效果(例如濾光效果)。

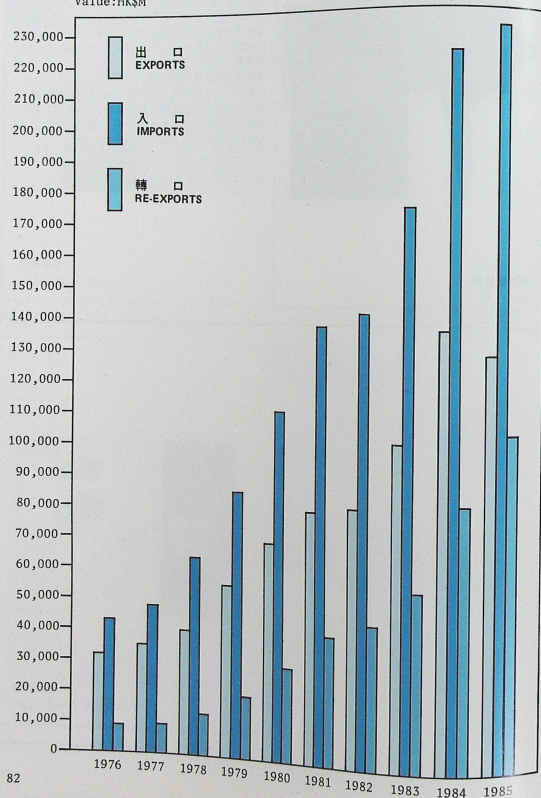


相片裁放機
Print Lab

各種統計圖表 STATISTICAL CHARTS

香港貿易統計圖
HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE

單位：百萬港元
Value: HK\$M



香港貿易比較表 1976-1985 HONG KONG'S OVERALL TRADE 1976-1985

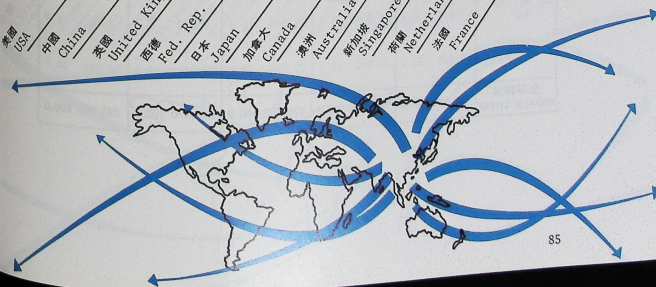
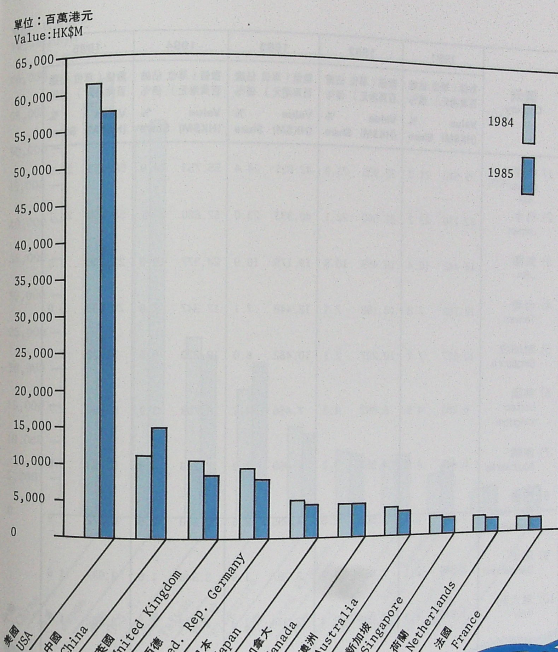
數值：(單位：百萬港元)
Value: (HK\$M)

年份 Year	出口 Domestic Exports		進口 Imports		轉口 Re-exports		總貿易 Total Trade	
	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth%	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth%	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth%	數值 Value	增長率 Annual Growth%
1976	32,629	+43	43,293	+29	8,928	+28	84,849	+34
1977	35,004	+7	48,701	+12	9,829	+10	93,534	+10
1978	40,711	+16	63,056	+29	13,197	+34	116,964	+23
1979	55,912	+37	85,837	+36	20,022	+52	161,771	+38
1980	68,171	+22	111,651	+30	30,072	+50	209,894	+30
1981	80,423	+18	138,375	+24	41,739	+39	260,537	+24
1982	83,032	+3	142,893	+3	44,353	+6	270,278	+4
1983	104,405	+26	175,442	+23	56,294	+27	336,141	+24
1984	137,936	+32	223,370	+27	83,504	+48	444,811	+32
1985	129,882	-6	231,420	+4	105,270	+26	444,806	0

香港之主要出口市場比較表 1981-1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1981-1985

國別 Country	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%	
	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share
1) 美國 USA	29,200	36.3	31,223	37.6	43,802	42.0	61,374	44.5	57,687	44.4
2) 中國 China	2,924	3.6	3,806	4.6	6,223	6.0	11,283	8.2	15,189	11.7
3) 英國 United Kingdom	7,710	9.6	7,187	8.7	8,538	8.2	10,497	7.6	8,546	6.6
4) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	7,048	8.8	7,031	8.5	8,043	7.7	9,522	6.9	7,998	6.2
5) 日本 Japan	2,940	3.7	3,167	3.8	3,910	3.7	5,151	3.7	4,480	3.4
6) 加拿大 Canada	2,355	2.9	2,637	3.2	3,731	3.6	4,510	3.3	4,405	3.4
7) 澳洲 Australia	2,710	3.4	2,832	3.4	2,927	2.8	3,824	2.8	3,349	2.6
8) 新加坡 Singapore	1,732	2.1	1,964	2.4	2,228	2.1	2,627	1.9	2,233	1.7
9) 荷蘭 Netherlands	1,598	2.0	1,692	2.0	1,963	1.9	2,418	1.7	2,083	1.6
10) 法國 France	1,483	1.8	1,507	1.8	1,660	1.6	2,007	1.5	1,818	1.4
其他 Others	20,723	25.8	19,986	24.0	21,380	20.4	24,723	17.9	22,094	17.0
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	80,423	100.0	83,032	100.0	104,405	100.0	137,936	100.0	129,882	100.0

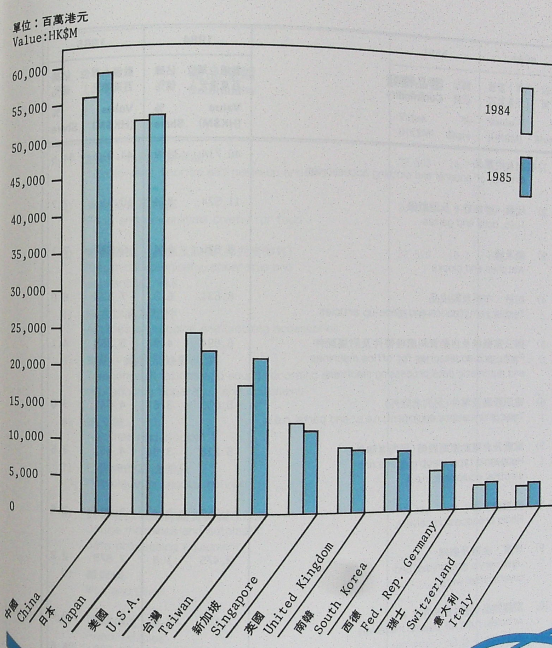
香港之主要出口市場比較圖 1984-1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT MARKETS 1984-1985



香港之主要入口來源比較表 1981-1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1981-1985

國別 Country	1981		1982		1983		1984		1985	
	數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%		數值 (單位: 佔總 百萬港元) 值%	
	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share	Value (HK\$M)	Share
1) 中國 China	29,510	21.3	32,935	23.0	42,821	24.4	55,753	24.9	58,963	25.5
2) 日本 Japan	32,130	23.2	31,540	22.1	40,333	23.0	52,620	23.5	53,350	23.1
3) 美國 USA	14,442	10.4	15,459	10.8	19,179	10.9	24,377	10.9	21,896	9.5
4) 台灣 Taiwan	10,762	7.8	10,198	7.1	12,448	7.1	17,347	7.8	20,898	9.0
5) 新加坡 Singapore	10,627	7.7	10,207	7.1	10,482	6.0	12,229	5.5	11,281	4.9
6) 英國 United Kingdom	6,283	4.5	6,892	4.8	7,456	4.2	8,703	3.9	8,450	3.7
7) 南韓 South Korea	5,495	4.0	4,557	3.2	5,050	2.9	7,289	3.3	8,293	3.6
8) 西德 Fed. Rep. Germany	3,383	2.4	3,506	2.5	4,556	2.6	5,510	2.5	6,672	2.9
9) 瑞士 Switzerland	2,848	2.1	2,669	1.9	3,287	1.9	3,346	1.5	3,637	1.6
10) 意大利 Italy	1,846	1.3	2,038	1.4	2,314	1.3	2,972	1.3	3,582	1.5
其他 Others	21,049	15.3	22,890	16.1	27,516	15.7	33,224	14.9	34,398	14.7
全球總值 WORLD TOTAL	138,375	100.0	142,893	100.0	175,442	100.0	223,370	100.0	231,420	100.0

香港之主要入口來源比較圖 1984-1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR SUPPLIERS 1984-1985



香港主要出口產品 1984-1985
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS EXPORTED BY HONG KONG
1984-1985

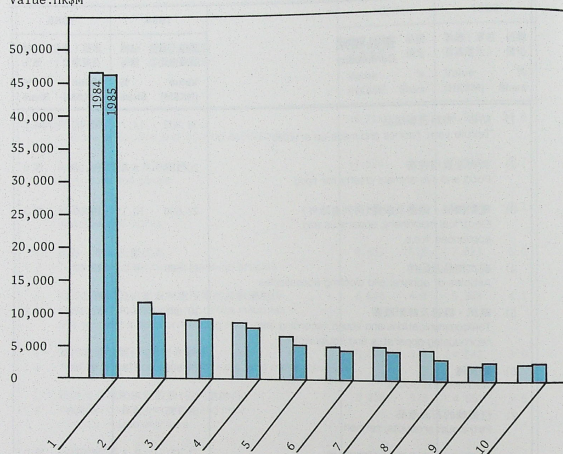
產品種類 Commodity	1984		1985	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	Share %	Value (HK\$M)	Share %
1) 成衣及附屬品 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	46,714	33.9	44,912	34.6
2) 玩具、洋娃娃、及遊戲機 Toys, dolls and games	11,524	8.4	10,011	7.7
3) 錶及鐘 Watches and clocks	8,875	6.4	9,237	7.1
4) 紡紗、布料及製成品 Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	8,631	6.3	7,823	6.0
5) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理零件及附屬配件 Parts, and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines	6,694	4.9	5,383	4.1
6) 電訊設備及零件 (另列者除外) Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s.	5,003	3.6	4,641	3.6
7) 電動及非電動家庭設備 (另列者除外) Household type, electrical and non- electrical equipment, n.e.s.	5,218	3.8	4,551	3.5
8) 廣播接收器 Radio broadcast receivers	4,750	3.4	3,324	2.6
9) 珠寶、金器及銀器 Jewellery's goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares	2,475	1.8	2,878	2.2
10) 塑膠物品 (另列者除外) Articles, n.e.s. of plastic materials	2,509	1.8	2,594	2.0
其他 Others	35,543	25.7	34,528	26.6
出口總值 Total Exports	137,936	100.0	129,882	100.0

香港主要入口產品 1984-1985
PRINCIPAL PRODUCTS IMPORTED BY HONG KONG
1984-1985

產品種類 Commodity	1984		1985	
	數值 (單位 百萬港元)	佔總 值%	數值 (單位 百萬港元)	佔總 值%
	Value (HK\$M)	Share %	Value (HK\$M)	Share %
1) 紡紗、布料及製成品 Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles	32,802	14.7	33,661	14.5
2) 食物及食用牲畜 Food and live animals chiefly for food	20,134	9.0	19,965	8.6
3) 電動機械、儀器及設備 (另列者除外) Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.	22,590	10.1	19,094	8.3
4) 成衣物品及配件 Articles of apparel and clothing accessories	11,509	5.2	13,071	5.7
5) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備 Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment	10,581	4.7	12,129	5.2
6) 錶及鐘 Watches and clocks	8,605	3.8	9,390	4.1
7) 已提煉的石油產品 Petroleum products, refined	10,195	4.6	8,538	3.7
8) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理設備 Office machines and automatic data processing equipment	7,431	3.3	7,325	3.2
9) 鐵與鋼 Iron and Steel	5,604	2.5	6,072	2.6
10) 道路交通工具 Road Vehicles	4,628	2.1	5,336	2.3
其他 Others	89,291	40.0	96,839	41.8
入口總值 Total Imports	223,370	100.0	231,420	100.0

香港出口分類數值比率 1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR EXPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL EXPORTS 1985

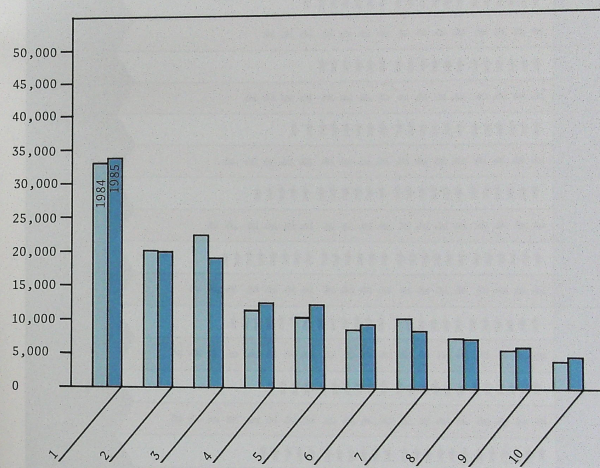
單位：百萬港元
Value: HK\$M



- 1) 成衣及附屬品
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 2) 玩具、洋娃娃、及遊戲機
Toys, dolls and games
- 3) 錶及鐘
Watches and clocks
- 4) 紡紗、布料及製成品
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles
- 5) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理零件及附屬配件
Parts, and accessories for office machines and automatic data processing machines
- 6) 電訊設備及零件(另列者除外)
Telecommunications equipment, n.e.s.; and parts, n.e.s.
- 7) 電動及非電動家庭設備(另列者除外)
Household type, electrical and non-electrical equipment, n.e.s.
- 8) 廣播接收器
Radio broadcast receivers
- 9) 珠寶、金銀及銀器
Jewellery, goldsmiths' and silversmiths' wares
- 10) 塑膠物品(另列者除外)
Articles, n.e.s. of plastic materials
其他
Others


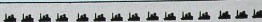

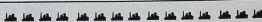

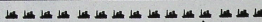

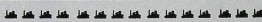

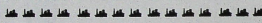

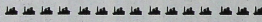
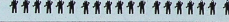
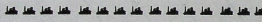

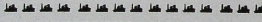
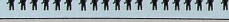
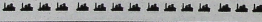
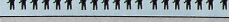
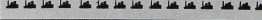
香港入口分類數值比率 1985
HONG KONG'S MAJOR IMPORT COMMODITIES
AS A SHARE OF TOTAL IMPORTS 1985


單位：百萬港元
Value: HK\$M




- 1) 紡紗、布料及製成品
Textile yarn, fabrics and made-up articles
- 2) 食物及食用牲畜
Food and live animals chiefly for food
- 3) 電動機械、儀器及設備(另列者除外)
Electrical machinery, apparatus and appliances, n.e.s.
- 4) 成衣物品及配件
Articles of apparel and clothing accessories
- 5) 電訊、錄音及錄影設備
Telecommunications and sound recording and reproducing apparatus and equipment
- 6) 錶及鐘
Watches and clocks
- 7) 已提煉的石油產品
Petroleum products, refined
- 8) 辦公室機械及自動資料處理設備
Office machines and automatic data processing equipment
- 9) 鐵與鋼
Iron and steel
- 10) 道路交通工具
Road vehicles
其他
Others

香港製造業工廠數目及就業人數
NUMBER OF MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENTS
AND EMPLOYMENT IN HONG KONG 1976-1985

1976		773,746
		36,303
1977		755,108
		37,568
1978		800,026
		39,606
1979		870,898
		42,282
1980		907,463
		45,025
1981		905,899
		47,996
1982		847,194
		46,448
1983		855,417
		45,576
1984		898,947
		48,038
1985		847,615
		45,915

 就業人數
No. of Employees

 工廠數目
Manufacturing Establishments

* 圖表所示製造工廠數目，自一九七五年起，乃根據政府統計處紀錄所包括之廠號，但不包括在統計期內停業之工廠。
As from 1975 the number of manufacturing establishments cover all those known to the Census and Statistics Department but excludes those known not in operation at the survey date.

